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South and East Asia Report

No. 1210



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5 November 1982

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AUSTRALIA

PORTUGUESE PRESSURE AUSTRALIA ON TIMOR

Melbourne THE AGE in English 30 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Paul Chadwick]

[Text]

The Australian Government should apply to Timor the same interest it has shown in self-determination and human rights in Poland, Afghanistan and southern Africa, according to a visiting Portuguese parliamentary delegation.

Argentina's aggression in the Falkland Islands was the most recent example of a breach of international law comparable to Indonesia's invasion of Timor in 1975, the three-man delegation said in Melbourne yesterday.

Portugal regarded Indonesians in Timor as a military occupation force, said the leader of the delegation, Dr Manuel Tilman, a Timorese.

Dr Tilman is chairman of a commission of 19 members of the Portuguese Parliament set up in March to work towards self-determination for Timor.

Two other members of the commission, Dr Lemos Daiso, of the ruling Social Democratic Party, and Mr Arons de Carvalho, of the Opposition Socialist Party, and Dr Tilman are in Australia to seek the Federal Government's support for self-determination for Timor.

The three have met Timorese

people in Perth, Canberra, Sydney and Melbourne, from whom they said they had got reports of killings, torture and imprisonment in Timor. Information had been sent out by letter, they said.

Dr Tilman said that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Street, last Friday had refused to support planned Portuguese action at the United Nations in favor of self-determination for Timor. On 20 January 1976 the Australian Government recognised East Timor as part of Indonesia.

This followed statements by the Government in 1975 that it opposed Indonesia's use of force in Timor, and, in 1976, that decolonisation of East Timor should be based on a proper act of self-determination.

AAP reported yesterday that the Federal Opposition Leader, Mr Hayden, said that the Federal Government should reverse its decision to refuse a visa to a Fretelin independence movement representative, Mr Jose Ramos Horta.

The Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Mr Hodges, said the visa was refused "in line with the Government's policy on the entry of Fretelin representatives".

CSO: 4200/39

BRUNEI FACING ACUTE LABOR SHORTAGE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Oct 82 p 4

[Text]

MIRI, East Malaysia, Oct. 11 (PNA/Bernama) — Brunei is filling the pinch of acute labor shortage as she braces for independence at the end of next year, according to an economic report by the Bank of America.

The manpower problem is "seriously constraining" the country's non-oil economic activities, the report said.

The tight labor market is likely to increase wage costs by an average of 10 to 15 per cent both this year and next year, with the inflation rate expected to increase from eight to about 10 per cent next year.

More than 40 per

cent of Brunei's labor force of about 40,000 works for the government while a further 10 per cent are the Brunei shell.

The sultanate recruits foreign workers principally from the Philippines and the east Malaysia states of Sabah and Sarawak to ease the labor shortage.

The improvement in relations between Brunei and Indonesia will help ease the supply of labor to Brunei from Indonesia.

However, the Brunei government is unwilling to see a sharp influx of foreign workers because of the potential social problems that could result from such policy, it added.

The process involved in applying for work permits, which are granted usually for only a few months, will remain "very complex and cumbersome," the report said.

CSO: 4200/49

KNU ATTACKERS OF RADIO STATION CAPTURED

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 1 Oct 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

RANGOON, 29 Sept — Five insurgents led by 'Major' Thaw Thi (a) Mahn Ngwe Aung of 20th Battalion, 7th Brigade of the KNU, robbing a car from Insein car stand and driving on in it, fired at the BBS building on Prome Road and the Kamayut People's Police Force Station with M 72 and M 79 launchers and AK 47 automatic rifles and fled at about 9:30 pm on 28 September.

Immediately, the Operational Combined Forces of Rangoon Command Headquarters, the National Intelligence Bureau and People's Police Force launched a detailed hunt of possible hiding places. On the report of a duty-conscious member of the public, they found the car used by the insurgents at about 10:00 pm near Nawade Hall of the Institute of Education.

The Operational Combined Forces conducted a thorough search in the vicinity of Nawade Hall and came upon two Karen insurgents and in the ensuing exchange of

fire, at about 10:30 pm captured Karen insurgent 'Sergeant' Richard and 'Lance Corporal' Khin Maung (a) Racky together with arms.

From them, the forces found out that Mahn Ngwe Aung and his followers were hiding at the home of night-watchman Saw Tu Mu Doe in the compound of French Embassy Deputy Commercial Attaché M Patrick Michel Manon's house at 58/C Inya Road and at the Bishop's Home at 44, Prome Road and accordingly went in search of them.

At about 5 am on 29 September Khin Maung Lin (a) Tu Ki was captured without arms at Bishop's Home on Prome Road. At the same time, in the search in the compound of the French Embassy Deputy Commercial Attaché's house on Inya Road, there was an exchange of fire at close quarters in which Karen insurgent 'Major' Thaw Thi (a) Mahn Ngwe Aung and 'Sergeant' Myo Myint were captured dead together with arms, ammunition and timed-mines.

In this operation, two Karen insurgents were captured dead and three alive. Captured from them were two M 72 launchers (used), six M 72 launchers, two M 79 launchers, two AK 47 automatic rifles, one .38 revolver, one Beretta pistol, 25 rounds M 79 launcher, 133 rounds AK 47 ammunition, six AK 47 magazines, 16 rounds .38 ammunition, 16 rounds Beretta ammunition, seven American hand grenades, five ABCM 25.A2 bombs, two RMA Lot 52 bombs, five smoke bombs, two timers, one bamboo mine, four packets gunpowder and two slabs explosives. On our side, one private, ten PPF members and eight civilians were injured.

Of the ten PPF members injured, PPF corporal San Myint and traffic policeman Nunt Shwe succumbed to their injuries in hospital this morning at 11:30.

Karen insurgent 'Major' Thaw Thi (a) Mahn Ngwe Aung had been sentenced to death for attempt to assassinate State

leaders in 1977, but was later released on Amnesty Order 2/80 by the Council of State. He went underground and joined the Karen insurgents while action was being taken by the PPP for misappropriation of Cooperative Society funds.

Steps are being taken by the authorities to take effective action against the three captured Karen insurgents.—NAB

CSO. 4200/30

INDONESIA

NEW POLICY ON FORMER POLITICAL PRISONERS

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 14 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Jakarta, Friday--The government policy authorizing all businesses, especially contractors, to accept and employ former G.30.S./PKI prisoners is a positive step which should be received with approval.

"This should be interpreted as an act of good faith aimed at restoring the civil rights of these former prisoners," Todong Mulya Lubis, director of the Legal Aid Institute, told a MERDEKA correspondent on Friday in Jakarta.

According to Mulya Lubis, under the law they should have been given this opportunity long ago as many of them had never been sentenced and consequently their civil rights had never been revoked by the courts.

"The presumption of innocence, a principle respected in a nation of law, should be observed regardless of the persons concerned," said Mulya Lubis. It should also be noted that this policy of the commander of the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order will not be effective if the restrictions and obstacles faced by these people are not removed, he said.

Examples of these restrictions are that former G.30.S./PKI prisoners are required to report periodically, and they are given the special mark 'ET' on their residence cards.

"So long as these restrictions are not revoked, they will continue to encounter practical obstacles in society. It's time for the government to remove these obstacles," said Mulya Lubis.

Mulya Lubis said that government officials at the national and regional levels would have to speak the same language, that is, "they must not feel that they can act with a free hand or that they can use the excuse that they have not received instructions on the implementation of this policy.

"If this happens, the good intentions of the government will not be realized," he said.

12201
CSO: 4213/03

ILLEGAL COLLECTIONS PRIMARY TARGET OF OPERATION ORDER

Jakarta Merdeka in Indonesian 27 Aug 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, Thursday--Operation Order is now increasingly concentrating on the control of illegal collections, because, although small amounts are involved, the effects are directly felt by the people. This statement was made by the commander of the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order and the head of Operation Order, Admiral Sudomo, Thursday morning after he reported to President Soeharto in Bina Graha.

"These illegal collections can become a bad habit, but they are not part of our culture" he said in answer to a question.

According to Sudomo, culture is reflected in the continuous growth of society in a positive direction, while illegal collections are the result of socio-economic conditions.

The commander of the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order said that perhaps everywhere now money must be paid if something is to be arranged, and so...people say that this is part of the culture."

As an example he mentioned the processing of documents by local governments. People have to pay to get this done, even though it's only 1,000 rupiahs, 200 rupiahs, or just 100 rupiahs, he said.

"Although the amounts are small, it happens all the time," he noted.

Sudomo said he received a report just yesterday about a shipment of wood that was to be exported from Irian Jaya. The shipment was detained for 3 weeks because the exporter was being asked for money.

"I immediately telephoned Mr Radius (Radius Prawiro, minister of commerce and cooperatives) and immediate action was taken to release the exports," he said.... The action he referred to involved transferring the official who was causing the delay.

Admiral Sudomo said that the illegal collections problem should be viewed in its entirety, and that illegal collections occurred because of bureaucratic red tape where the resolution of situations was speeded by the payment of money.

"We will improve this bureaucracy," he continued.

According to Sudomo, if you ask Gaveksi (Cargo Handling Association) members if they still pay illegal collections to customs there is no one who dares answer.

"If they don't answer, it means it's true," he said.

Sudomo also said that a distinction must be made between illegal collections and corruption, although neither of them is part of the culture.

Corruption, according to Sudomo, is when lots of money is taken from something that belongs to the government, whether through purchases, a project, or the like.

According to Sudomo, corruption emerges because morale is not strong. There are two kinds of corruption. The first kind occurs because those concerned want to survive, to be able to live, and the second because they want to get rich.

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CSO: 4213/03

INDONESIA

FIFTY SEVEN CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS APPROVED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 28 Aug 82 p 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, (AB)--In the second quarter of 1982 (January-June) [sic] the BKPM (Coordinating Agency for Capital Investment) approved 57 new domestic capital investment projects with a total value of 240.137 billion rupiah.

Compared with the same period last year the value of investments declined 4.8 percent, according to data obtained by Antara from the BKPM.

In the second quarter of 1981, 54 new domestic capital investment projects with an investment value of 252.259 billion rupiah were approved by the BKPM.

In the second quarter of 1982, the most prominent areas of activity were the nonmetal mineral industry, plantations, chemical industry, wood industry, textile industry, office buildings, and forestry. In the same period last year the most prominent areas were forestry and plantations....

New investment in the metal industry in the second quarter of 1982 totalled 135.737 billion rupiah, in plantations 115.580 billion rupiah, and in the chemical industry 71.136 billion rupiah.

In terms of location, South Sulawesi was in first place with investments valued at 99.583 billion rupiah, followed by West Kalimantan with 81.348 billion rupiah, West Java with 75.595 billion rupiah, Central Java with 59.202 billion rupiah, North Sumatra with 27.038 billion rupiah, East Java with 23.238 billion rupiah, and Maluku with 22.797 billion rupiah.

From these figures it can be seen that the government policy of distributing development is being carried out by the BKPM.

Absorption of manpower by new domestic capital investment projects in the second quarter of 1982 totaled 17,850 people, consisting of 17,659 Indonesians and 191 foreigners.

The wood industry, plantations, textile industry, food crop agriculture and forestry sectors absorbed the most manpower.

In the same period the BKPM approved five new foreign capital investment projects with a total investment of U.S. \$220.2 million. The previous year the

BKPM approved 11 new projects with an investment value of U.S. \$174.449 million.

The most attractive sectors for foreign investors in this period were the chemical, metal, pharmaceutical and textile industries.

In the second quarter of 1982 the largest investor in Indonesia...was Great Britain with investments valued at U.S. \$163.550 million. It was followed by Japan (U.S. \$104.838 million), the United States (U.S. \$59.198 million), West Germany (U.S. \$48,815 million), a combination of countries (U.S. \$15.777 million) and South Korea (U.S. \$9.733 million).

Manpower absorbed by foreign investment projects in the second quarter of 1982 totalled 2,433 people, consisting of 2,362 Indonesians and 71 foreigners. Manpower absorption was greatest in the chemical forestry and metal products industries.

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INDONESIA

VALUE OF NONOIL EXPORTS DECLINES IN FIRST QUARTER 1982

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 26 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Jakarta (AB)--The value of Indonesian exports excluding oil and liquefied natural gas [fell] in the second semester (June through December) of 1981.

Compared with the first semester of 1981, the value of nonoil exports also was down by about 37.24 percent [in the first semester of 1982] according to provisional data from Bank Indonesia.

The value of Indonesian exports excluding oil and natural gas in the second semester of 1981 was U.S. \$2.028 billion and in the first semester of 1982 was U.S. \$1.419 billion, a decline of U.S. \$608 million or 30 percent.

The total value of Indonesian nonoil exports in the first semester of 1981 was U.S. \$2.262 billion and in the same period in 1982 was U.S. \$1.419 billion, a decline of U.S. \$843 million or 37.24 percent....

Indonesian exports in the first semester of 1982 included wood and plywood, rubber, coffee, oil palms, tea, tobacco, tapioca, rattan, pepper, copra, handicrafts, cement, shrimp and electronic items.

Among the most prominent nonoil exports was wood, which was valued at U.S. \$337.327 million, rubber valued at U.S. \$215.006 million, tin at U.S. \$204.694 million, coffee at U.S. \$85.420 million, handicrafts at U.S. \$57.072 million, rattan at U.S. \$33.852 million and frozen shrimp at U.S. \$66.679 million.

From these figures it can be seen that the export of handicraft items occupied sixth place and rattan occupied seventh place [sic].

The nonoil Indonesian export for this period with the lowest value was fertilizer, which was valued at U.S. \$764,000. Oil palm seed exports were valued at U.S. \$864,000, cement at U.S. \$2.012 million and tapioca at U.S. \$7.691 million.

Nickel concentrate has not been exported by Indonesia since the end of November, and copper since the end of March. Bank Indonesia did not explain why these two mineral commodities were not exported.

Indonesian industrial exports also experienced a decline. As an example, cement exports for this period were valued at only U.S. \$2.012 million. The cement was exported to fulfill export contracts for 1981, according to a Commerce Department source.

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CSO: 4213/03

INDONESIA

MOUNT GALUNGUNG ERUPTION CAUSES HEAVY DAMAGE

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 28 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] Jakarta, (AB)--Damage from the eruption of Mount Galunggung as of 17 August 1982 had reached 29,601,861,435 rupiah. This figure includes losses in the economic and development sectors and regional income according to Adang Roosman, SH, the regional secretary of Tasikmalaya regency.

He conveyed this information to an Antara correspondent who accompanied Minister Coordinator of People's Welfare, Surono on a tour of the Galunggung area on Thursday.

Adang Roosman said that losses in the economic sector had reached 23 billion rupiah, in the development sector 6 billion rupiah, in regional income 45 million rupiah, in addition to other losses.

Temporary assistance received from the government and the private sector totalled 469,497,577 rupiah and 1.8 million tons of rice.

Funds on hand as of 17 August 1982 totalled 126,954,532 rupiah.

Refugees listed through 25 August 1982 total 6,837 families or 27,278 people, of which 1,284 families have been sent to areas in South Sumatra, Bengkulu and West Sumatra under the transmigration program.

It was learned at the refugee stations in Bedeng Gunung Tujuh and Kaduongdampit that the refugees are beginning to show an interest in the transmigration program.

A Red Cross official at the Bedeng Gunung Tujuh station in Ciamis regency said that the program had been hampered by rumors among the refugees that they would be even worse off in the transmigration camps. "Thank God, they are now beginning to understand the true situation," he said.

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JSO: 4213/03

KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID--Phnom Penh, 15 Oct (SPK)--The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed 25 tons of foodstuff to 1,000 families in Kompong Leng and Kompong Tralanh districts in Kompong Chhnang Province. Another 1,000 families in Santuk, Stung and Kompong Svay districts in Kompong Thom Province also received 25 tons of humanitarian aid from the Kampuchean Red Cross. [BK151207 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 15 Oct 82 BK]

RAILROAD ACTIVITIES--Phnom Penh, 15 Oct (SPK)--During September, the Kampuchean Railroad Service recorded the figure of some 4,800 tons of various merchandise and 30,860 passengers. During the past 8 months, the merchandise traffic of Kampuchean railway stations attained 71,720 tons of goods and the traffic of passengers came to 266,200. Workers of the railroad transport service repaired sections of the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som line for a total of 35 kilometers and those of the Phnom Penh-Battambang line for a total of more than 6 kilometers. They restored 10 look lines without taking into account 4 bridges, engines and cars. [Text] [BK180926 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 15 Oct 82 BK]

AID TO POPULATION--Phnom Penh, 17 Oct (SPK)--Recently the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 25 tons of foodstuff to 1,000 families in Tuol Ampil commune, Kong Pisei District; and in Pneay and Sen Dei communes, Samraong Tong District, Kompong Speu Province, 50 kilometers west of Phnom Penh. More than 20 tons of foodstuffs were also distributed to 800 families in Prey Chhor and Cheung Dey districts, Kompong Cham Province, 100 kilometers northeast of Phnom Penh. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 17 Oct 82 BK]

YOUTH DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 20 Oct (SPK)--At the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, a delegation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization Central Committee led by its vice chairman, Sam Sundoeun, left Phnom Penh for Laos on Tuesday, 19 October. It was seen off by cadres from the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Organization. Khamphan Vilachit, ambassador of Laos to Kampuchea, was also present at the delegation's departure. [Text] [BK200545 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 20 Oct 82]

CSO: 4219/6

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

[The following biographic data has been extracted from Vientiane press sources on the dates indicated. The abbreviations used for the publications are: SP=SIANG PASASON, VM=VIENTIANE MAI, KPL=KHAOSAN PATHET LAO.]

Bolang Boualapha

Member, Executive Committee, LPRP Central Committee [CC] (SP 2 Jun 81 p 2) Guidance leader, Saravane Province (PL 29 Sep 82 p A 4)

Colonel Boungnang

Chief, LPA Political Office, Central Region (Vientiane Domestic Service 15 Feb 81 0400 GMT)

Lieutenant Colonel Bounkeui

Commander, Public Security Forces in Luang Prabang (SP 2 Aug 82 p 1)

Colonel Bounma Mithong

SP 29 Apr 82 p 3 list him as LPRP Secretary for Vientiane Capital. Photo shows him wearing a Colonel's uniform, probably police.

Bounpan

Deputy LPRP Secretary, Sayaboury Province (HENG NGAN 1-15 Jun 82 p 5)

Bounphan Volachit

Vice Chairman, Savannakhet Province Administrative Committee (SP 19 Aug 81 p 2)

Bounthan Phomnavan

Member, Xieng Khouang Province Party Committee and Chairman, provincial trade union council (SP 18 Aug 82 p 1)

Chanbounmi

Chairman, Oudomsai Province Administrative Committee (SP 4 Aug 82 p 1)

**Brigadier General
Choummali Saignakon**

Member, LPRP CC, Vice Minister of Defense, Deputy Chief, LPA General Staff (SP 27 Aug 82 p 1)

Khamgnot Inthanam	Member, Vientiane Capital Party Committee, Secretary Sikhottabong District Party Committee, Vientiane (VM 26 Aug 82 p 1)
Khambouloum	Chairman, Vang Vieng District Administrative Committee, Vientiane Province (SP 20 Aug 82 p 2)
Brigadier General Khampha Chaleunphommisai	Member, LPRP CC, Chief, Northern Region Command (SP 4 Aug 82 p 1)
Colonel Khampheng Boungnaseng	Chief, 2d Public Security Service Regiment, (SP 8 Feb 82 p 1)
Khamphon Pathammavong	Chanthabouli District, Vientiane Capital Party Secretary (VM 1 Oct 81 p 1)
Khamsing	Party Secretary, Houa Muang District Party Committee, Houa Phan Province (SP 30 Jan 82 p 2)
Lieutenant Colonel Kham Vongvankham	Deputy Secretary Provincial Party Committee, Chairman Provincial Administrative Committee, and Provincial Military Commander, Louang Namtha Province (SP 20 Aug 82 p 1)
Pao Thammachai	Provincial Party Secretary and Chairman, Provincial Administrative Committee, Louang Namtha Province (SP 24 Dec 81 p 1)
Phanthong Phommahasai	1st Secretary, LPDR Embassy, Bangkok, Thailand (Bangkok PRACHAMITR 19 Sep '81 p 20)
Phao Phimphachan	Chairman, Vientiane Capital ..ative Committee (12 Dec 81 p 1) (VM), Deputy Secretary, Vientiane Capital Party Committee (VM 29 Apr 82 p 1)
Pheo Saignavong	Secretary, Attopeu Provincial Party Committee (KPL 17 Sep 82 p A 4)
Phialouang	Chairman, Vientiane Province Nationalities Committee (VM 21 Oct 81 p 1)
Phonsai Sonthikhamphouang	Secretary, Nasathong District Party Committee, Vientiane Capital (VM 18 Mar 82 p 2)
Sida Keolouangkhot	Acting Chairman, Attopeu Province Administrative Committee (SP 14 Oct 81 p 1)

Dr Sihou Bannavong	Vice Chairman, Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee. Attended conference on justice 23 June 82 (VM 24 Jun 82 p 1)
Lieutenant Colonel Siboun	Commander, Vientiane Capital Military Region (VM 23 Jun 82 p 1)
Major General Siphon Phalikhan	Member, LPRP CC, Vice Minister of Defense, Chief, LPA General Political Department (SP 27 Aug 82 p 1)
General Sissavat Keobounphan	Chief of Staff, LPA and in charge of guidance for mass mobilization for LPRP CC (SP 25 Aug 82 p 1) Chairman, Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union (VM 28 Sep 82 p 1)
Thongdam Manivan	Secretary, Vientiane Province Party Committee and Chairman, Vientiane Province Administrative Committee (VM 18 Aug 82 p 1)
Thongphoun Lokhamngouan	Deputy Secretary of Party Committee and Chairman, Administrative Committee, Sikhottabong District, Vientiane Capital (VM 19 Aug 82 p 1)

CSO: 4206/13

LAOS

BRIEFS

'KPL' DELEGATION TO GDR--Vientiane, 18 Oct (KPL)--A delegation representing KPL news agency led by Ounheuan Phoumsavat on October 17 left here for the GDR. The delegation is to attend the annual conference of director generals of the socialist countries news agencies. [Text] [BK190405 Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 18 Oct 82 BK]

VATICAN AID TO LEPERS --Vientiane, 18 Oct (OANA/KPL)--The representative of the Vatican State, Archbiishop Renato Martino, on October 16, presented 20 tons of rice to the leprosous community of Vientiane. The ceremony of presentation of humanity aid was done in the presence of Thongvan Phanlatsavong, deputy chairman of the state committee for social security and war veterans, and other officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT 18 Oct 82 BK]

MPR AMBASSADOR--Vientiane, 16 Oct (KPL)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic, on October 14, paid a courtesy visit to General Sissavat Keobounphan, president of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union. S. Keobounphan, who is also member of the LPRP CC, minister of interior, head of the General Staff of the Lao People's Army and head of the party CC commission for the Mass Mobilization Leading Committee, on this occasion thanked the ambassador and wished for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Mongolia and particularly between the youth organizations of the two countries. The discussion took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality. [Text] [BK161012 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 16 Oct 82]

BULGARIAN MESSAGE--Recently, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR, received a message of thanks from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message reads: Comrades, please accept our profound thanks for the warm greetings and best wishes that you conveyed to us on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the Bulgarian socialist revolution. We, like you, are confident of the beneficial development and strengthening of the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two parties and peoples. On the same occasion, Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, also received a message of thanks from Comrade Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [180955 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Oct 82]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESHUFFLE ANALYZED

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 11 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

His Majesty the King, at the recommendation of Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa, yesterday instituted a major reshuffle of the Council of Ministers. It would appear that the aim of creating a homogeneous team that will function in effective coordination for fulfilling the difficult tasks that lie ahead has perhaps been a central consideration. The reshuffled Council of Ministers comprises seven full ministers, including the Prime Minister, nine ministers of state and nineteen assistant ministers. The Prime Minister, Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa, has given up his Foreign Ministry portfolio and this will no doubt leave him with more time to oversee other ministries and guide their overall performance. All in all, this change should thus be helpful to the Prime Minister in devoting much more time to other affairs than would have been possible if he was continued to be burdened with the Foreign portfolio. The Foreign Ministry portfolio has gone to Maj. Gen. Padma Bahadur Khatri who has long been associated with the ministry and has had a distinguished diplomatic career spanning decades, including stints as Foreign Secretary, Royal Nepalese Ambassador and President of the U.N. Security Council.

Indeed, coming as it does just before the holding of the Non-aligned Summit Conference in New Delhi in March next year, a new Foreign Minister can well be said to have been sorely needed to manage all affairs connected with the New Delhi summit as well as its preparations from the Nepalese side. The combining of the responsibility for the Water Resources Ministry with that of the Foreign portfolio for Maj. Gen. Khatri is yet another notable development in this reshuffle. Though Water Resources is seemingly a domestic concern, the very fact that Nepal has been advocating Regional Cooperation for the utilization of its vast resource potential, along with emphasis on foreign cooperation

and collaboration for taking up big water projects for Nepal's own bilateral benefit underlines its nexus with foreign relations and negotiations with foreign countries or international agencies. As such, such a combination is an imaginative innovation to serve pragmatic ends.

On another level, the emphasis on the present reshuffle appears to be on streamlining the work for the ministers and to lighten executive burdens wherever possible. This is apparent in the taking away of the Commerce and Supplies Ministry from Dr. Yadav Prasad Pant who already has his hands full managing the country's financial affairs. The new arrangement should now enable Dr. Pant to devote attention and energy exclusively to national economic and financial matters. This apart, the induction of veteran politician and a convert from the multiparty camp Mr. Balkhan Singh Gurung who comes in as Law and Justice and Land Reforms Minister, is indeed politically significant, reflecting as it does the well known open door doctrine of the Panchayat polity.

The overall impression of the new 35-member Council of Ministers, however, is one of youthful energy. This is specially true of the new 19 assistant ministers who have been inducted into the Council of Ministers from whom much can be expected from the national development point of view. Interestingly, in the new team are new members of the Rastriya Panchayat. In addition, the new team looks cohesive and homogenous enough to ensure the coordinated type of framework that is a prerequisite for getting down to the job of seriously and successfully tackling the problems facing the country. In this regard, the new Council of Ministers, possibly one of the biggest in this country's history, deserves cooperation from all quarters as noted by His Majesty the King. Considering the firm intent and determination of the Government to bring about the all-round national development, this indeed should be forthcoming from all. In conclusion, it must, however, be stressed that a mere reshuffle of the Council of Ministers or the induction of a number of new faces does not mean that the problems which confront the nation have receded. What it should underline is a new determination and pledge to meet these challenges and provide a new deal to the people, specially in the economic sector.

CABINET RESHUFFLE SEEN AS SIGN OF PRIME MINISTER'S WEAKNESS

Kathmandu THE MOTHERLAND in English 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

Nothing would be more grievously wrong for Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa than to presume that the cabinet reshuffle of Sunday last has strengthened his position. Although it seems obvious that he has emerged a victor in so far as he has been able to keep his vociferous opponents out of the new ministry which is packed with his known supporters, the reshuffle is a good example of how weak he has become, of his lack of confidence, and of his failure to carry out his responsibilities as the Prime Minister of the country. The cabinet with thirty-five members is the largest ever in the country's history, one fourth of the total membership of the Rastriya Panchayat. The purpose of having such a large cabinet is more than apparent, namely, to satisfy his greed for power. It is not designed to face, and solve, the country's multifarious problems which, under his premiership, have become more complex. He had wanted the reshuffle primarily with the hope that this would prolong his premiership. His hope may come true. But for how long ? He will not succeed in making others scapegoats for his failures because it is not others who

have contributed to his failure as the Prime Minister. It is his own behaviour, his policies and above all the corruption that can be directly linked to him that have made people lose faith in him. And, therefore, to believe that he and his new cabinet will be able to face the grave national problems is to fool ourselves.

CSO: 4200/61

FOODGRAIN AIRLIFT TO REMOTE AREAS

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five metric tons of foodgrain will be airlifted to eleven remote hilly districts of the country by two thousand seven hundred and eight-two flights in order to ensure that the districts receive foodgrain swiftly.

Of the eleven districts for those which do not have airstrips namely Mugu and Bajura three hundred and fifty-five metric tons four hundred and fifty metric tons respectively will be air-lifted to Jumla and Accham airstrips instead and arrangements will be made to haul the foodgrain from there to the districts concerned through porters.

The regular programme to supply one hundred and twenty-seven metric tons of foodgrain has been supplemented by two thousand six hundred metric tons this year bringing the total to three thousand eight hundred and ninety-five metric tons.

The aircrafts which will carry 1.4 metric tons of foodgrain per trip will take two thousand seven hundred and eighty-two trips for the purpose.

Meanwhile, a total of 13 thousand 609 metric tons of the 30 thousand 100 metric tons of the additional foodgrain to be procured under the special foodgrain arrangement programme in connection with the foodgrain shortage this year has already been purchased, it is learnt from the central food management committee.

Twelve district offices of the Foodgrain Corporation have been made into foodgrain purchasing and collection centres and purchasing committees have been set up under the chairmanship of the zonal commissioners.

The committees will fix the purchasing price from time to time. Necessary directions have already been given to the purchasing and collecting centres for the procurement of foodgrain, it is learnt.

The centres are to stock both the foodgrain received through external sources and the foodgrain procured through internal means in their own godowns as far as possible.

CSO: 4200/61

NEPAL

IODIZED SALT ACCORD WITH INDIA

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] India has agreed to bear the cost of iodisation of salt for the remote areas of Nepal where the incidence of goitre is high, says a press release of the Indian embassy Friday.

This is in accordance with the second agreement signed between Nepal and India last March, says the release.

India has also agreed to bear the cost of constructing godown and setting up of salt iodisation plants in Nepal, and other administrative expenses.

Subsidy equivalent to the extra cost of transportation to the remote areas will also be provided by India.

This year 1,000 tons of iodised salt have to be transported to 23 remote areas. This will be in addition to the construction of a iodisation plant at Bhairahawa and a godown at Dhankuta, says the press release.

CSO: 4200/61

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT MOVE DENIED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 10 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Oct 9: President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq said here today that the proposal of forming a national government as expressed by some politicians was not under consideration.

The President said this while talking to newsmen after inaugurating the fourth session of Majlis-e-Shoora.

The President said that he was in constant touch with the leaders of distinct political parties and assured that this would continue in future. However, the matter of setting up a national government was not under consideration.

He said that the federal and provincial cabinets might be expanded in the next few months. Some ministers in the federal cabinet were holding more than one portfolio and the additional ministers might be taken after sometime.

He said the Governors of the provinces would themselves decided about the new ministers in their respective cabinets. No changes would be made at higher level in the provinces.

The President replying to a question said that the new ministers in the federal cabinet would be taken from the civil and the services.

In reply to another question, he said the members of the Shoura could also be considered for the purpose.

President Zia replying to a question on Arzad Jamous and Kathmir said that the President of the state Brig Mohammed Hayat was a dedicated, sincere and honest person.

He said there is no martial law in Arzad Kathmir.

He expressed his deep gratitude to Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada who had given generous economic assistance to Pakistan.

He said he would visit the United States and Canada in the first week of December.

He said the relationship between Canada and Pakistan were most cordial and ideal between donor and a developing country. Canada was the second largest donor of economic aid to Pakistan.

He hoped that the agreement between Canada and Pakistan on development of Samail mines would be signed soon.

NUCLEAR ASSISTANCE

The President in reply to a question emphasized that Pakistan did not want to make an issue on nuclear assistance with Canada. It had unilaterally stopped nuclear assistance to Pakistan. "We respect their judgement and do not want to make an issue of it."

However, he would explain the position of Pakistan to the Canadian leaders about the nuclear programme. Pakistan would use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes.

The visit, he said, would provide him with good opportunity to exchange views with the leaders of a friendly state.

He said there was no formal agenda for his talks with the leaders of the United States and Canada during his forthcoming visit.

President Zia said that he would be leaving on Oct 17 for a visit to the Peoples Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese Prime Minister. The talks at the highest level would help to strengthen peace and stability in the region.

He said the exchange of views between the two countries was essential during the present circumstances. The relationship between Pakistan and China was an example for that between a large

and a small state.
The President of Pakistan
paid tribute to China for its
stand on the issue of Afghani-
stan which he said was very
good as was that of Pakistan.

The President, replying to a
question, said he would take the
privilege of meeting Indira Gan-
dhi during his visit to New Delhi
if the talks of the non-aligned
states were held there. He said
he would be glad to exchange
views with her if he got the
chance to visit New Delhi.

NO-WAR PACT

Asked about the next round of
talks on no-war pact between In-
dia and Pakistan, he said these
could be held at the date mutu-
ally convenient to both the coun-
tries.

CSO: 4200/53

PARALLEL PPP CONVENTION IN COPENHAGEN PLANNED

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Oct 82 p 9

[Text]

LONDON, Oct 4: While Murtaza Bhutto is looking for an alternative venue for holding his proposed convention of the defunct PPP sympathisers living abroad, after Libya refused to play host to it, the Secretary-general of the defunct PPP, Dr Ghulam Hussain has already issued invitations for a convention of Pakistani supporters of the defunct PPP, living in Europe.

Dr Hussain has issued his invitation for a parallel PPP convention which he is holding in Copenhagen on Nov. 13, 14 and 15.

The invitation, which has already been received by London sympathisers of the PPP, says that those invited should pay their own fare to Copenhagen but there would be provided boarding and lodging during the Convention.

It may be recalled that Murtaza Bhutto after being refused permission by Libya to hold the convention there is looking for an alternative venue.

The only person who was not invited to the proposed convention was Ghulam Mustafa Khan, as Murtaza Bhutto accuses him of hobnobbing with the Pakistan Government to get permission to return to Pakistan.

Meanwhile, during the annual Labour Party Conference in blackpool, a meeting was held by the organisers of the Campaign for Restoration of Human Rights in Pakistan.

The meeting was chaired by Mr Ron Brown, Labour MP and was addressed by Mr Stan Newens, Labour MP; Mohammed Arif; Col Shamoon; Sardar Masoor Ali Khan; Maj. Iftikhar and Capt. Hafizullah, President, Bradford PPP.

The reception which followed the meeting was attended, besides others, by the Afghan Ambassador in London.

CSO: 4200/56

JI LEADER ON ROLE OF PPP

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Oct 82 p 9

[Text]

LAHORE, Oct. 4: Maulana Jan Mohammad Abbasi, Naib Amir of defunct Jamiat-i-Islami, has said that the defunct PPP itself had promulgated Martial Law in the country.

In a Press interview here today he said that the late Prime Minister was more interested in military process than in political process as orders issued by him as the Chief Martial Law Administrator, prior to 1972 interim Constitution, were given protection in the permanent Constitution in 1973.

Replying to a question, Maulana Jan Mohammad said that all the political parties of MRD which were formerly in PNA, should come out of it and restore themselves to their former position as by doing so they could easily make the present government agree to their demands by forming their own alliance. Moreover, he said, all the political parties were in agreement on the holding of elections in the country.—PPI.

CSO: 4200/56

PAKISTAN

OFFICIAL USE OF PAKISTAN SOLIDARITY COUNCIL PLATFORM CRITICIZED

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 29 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Non-Political Politics?"]

[Text] Nowadays, when political activity is restricted in the country, and in the shadow of martial law the government is carefully rooting out spontaneous political tendencies and elements from even such bodies as the municipality and the advisory council, it is interesting to note that in Karachi, the governor and federal and provincial ministers are displaying their oratorical skills on a political platform. The so-called Istehkam-e Pakistan Council [Pakistan Solidarity Council] is certainly not a non-political institution or platform. It is an organization set up by famous political activists of the recent animosity towards these political elements nor do we oppose their political activity as a matter of principle. We only want the government to clarify how it wants these speeches by the governor and the ministers to be interpreted? Should we take them to mean that finally President Zia and his companions in the government have decided to form their own political party, and that Istehkam-e Pakistan Council is the ruling political party? Forming a political party or joining one is not a reprehensible act nor one that should be restricted. It is necessary, however, that before any such action is taken, the connection with the military should be severed, and the members and leaders of other political parties also be given the right to work openly. Otherwise the speeches of governors and ministers in organizations such as Istehkam-e Pakistan Council will be taken as a sign that the experiment of establishing a party administration is being started in the country.

9863

CSO: 4203/188

PAKISTAN

HAQ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

BK200443 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Addressing a press conference in Beijing this afternoon, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said his discussions with Chinese leaders have centered around the grave international situation and matters of bilateral and regional interests. He said political understanding between the two countries has deepened and their bilateral relations have been expanding over the years. China, he said, has conducted these relations (?totally) on the basis of sovereign equality. He said Pakistan and China are convinced that it is imperative that all states, large or small, strong or weak, must observe the principle of coexistence for the preservations of peace and security. No power should seek to impose its domination or hegemony on the other. He said the position of Pakistan and China coincided on the Afghanistan problem which was the center of strike and turbulence in our region and was causing enormous concern to states interested in the maintenance of international peace and security. This question, he said, is not [words indistinct] military solution but a political solution which lies in the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. Similarly, he said Pakistan and China support the demand for the end of foreign intervention in Kampuchea and the right of the people of that country to have their own form of government without external coercion, subversion or pressure of any kind.

The President said Pakistan and China also share identical views on the Middle East crisis. The crux of the problem lies in the resolution of the Palestinian question. He said there can be no genuine solution of the problem without the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people. He said Pakistan and China consider that the eight-point plan adopted at the Fes Arab summit present a fair and reasonable basis for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis.

General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said during his talks with the Chinese leaders efforts toward normalization of their respective relations with India also came up. Both countries agreed that improvement of these relations would contribute to peace and stability in the Asian region. He said China has appreciated Pakistan's initiative in proposing the nonaggression pact to India.

In reply to a question, he said he would meet Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in New Delhi on the 1st of next month while on his way to Indonesia. He said the next round of talks between Pakistan and India at the foreign secretaries level is likely to be held toward the end of December.

Replying to a question by a foreign journalist on the proposed purchase of 40 Mirage-2000 planes by India, the president emphasized that he has no objection to it. Pakistan, he said, is not in competition with India. Every nation has the right to take measures for its security and defense.

In reply to another question, he said China is not involved in Pakistan's peaceful nuclear energy program. The president emphasized that Pakistan's nuclear program is a modest one and purely indigenous. China has nothing to do with it.

Replying to a question, the president said Pakistan has always worked for peace and will always support all the efforts which are directed toward this goal. His country is deeply involved in forging regional cooperation in South Asia between Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives. One meeting has already taken place in Islamabad and the foreign ministers meeting will be held in the near future. The president added that if Pakistan can contribute to further cooperation and stability in the region, it would consider itself lucky.

CSO: 4200/62

PAKISTAN

HAQ ON DPRK VISIT, WORLD SITUATION WITH KIM

BK250700 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pakistan and the DPRK have agreed to take concrete measures for strengthening bilateral relations in the economic, trade, cultural and other fields. The agreement was reached during talks between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Kim Il-song in Pyongyang today.

Radio Pakistan's representative Abdul Aziz reports from Pyongyang that discussions between the two countries at the ministerial and official levels will continue tomorrow to work out modalities for strengthening such cooperation. An official spokesman said after the talks today that the discussions were also concentrated on a review of the international situation and important issues which preoccupied the attention of the two countries. These included Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Middle East.

The spokesman said both Pakistan and the DPRK shared a common perception with regard to the gravity of the prevailing world situation. They also felt the need for peace-loving countries to resist and [word indistinct] the current trend toward the deteriorating situation. The spokesman said during the talks both countries were convinced that the nonaligned stand need not only be continued but strengthened.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq explained Pakistan's position on Afghanistan at considerable length. It was Pakistan's conviction that the issue had to be resolved through political means. Pakistan is committed to the process toward the political settlement. Its firm commitment to the principle of nonintervention and noninterference will be greatly promoted if this issue is isolated from the involvement of any superpower.

The spokesman said President Kim Il-song, who is a man of great experience and wisdom and is regarded as a recognized statesman of the world, gave a precise analysis of the world situation. He explained that after World War II a large number of countries have achieved independence. The developing countries would be able to act more confidently and independently in the political sphere with the achievement of economic independence. For this purpose, the Third World countries have proposed the establishment of a new economic order. The spokesman said President Kim Il-song pointed out that the demand of the Third World countries for evolving a new economic order had been obstructed by industrialized and developed countries which resisted the demands of justice and equality in the

international field. As such, it was necessary for developing countries to consult among themselves urgently on a regional basis as to what steps should be adopted for the restoration of new economic order and the acquisition of genuine political independence and restoration of international peace and justice.

The president of Pakistan underscored the need for the nonaligned countries to be more active. Both leaders agreed that in the next nonaligned summit priority would be given to devising ways and means for realizing the objectives of economic independence and maintenance of peace in the world.

The spokesman noted that over 100,000 people turned out in biting cold to give a grand welcome to the president of Pakistan. The warmth of the welcome demonstrated the cordiality of friendly relations which had developed between the two countries during the past years. In the course of the talks, President Kim Il-song expressed great happiness on exchanging views with the Pakistan President.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq was assisted at the talks by chairman of the Majlis-i-shoora [advisory council] Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, Federal Ministers Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Mahmud A. Haroon and (Lt Gen K. M. Arif) and the Pakistan ambassador in the DPRK.

President Kim Il-song was assisted among others by Vice President Pak Song-chol, Minister for National Defense O Chin-u, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice Premier Kang Song-san [all designations and names as heard] and the DPRK ambassador to Pakistan.

Later, the president visited the Pakistan Embassy in Pyongyang and attended a luncheon given by the Pakistan ambassador. Also present on the occasion were the heads and members of the Muslim diplomatic missions based in Pyongyang. The president offered his zohr [afternoon] prayers at the embassy along with the staff of the embassy and Muslim diplomats. He also planted a sapling of an evergreen tree in the embassy compound.

The president rode to the birthplace of President Kim Il-song, some 20 km from Pyongyang, and placed a bouquet of flowers where the cradle of the Korean president was placed. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq then rode to the Kim Il-song Military Academy. The Korean defense minister received him at the academy and introduced its commander and teachers to the president. The president inspected a guard of honor presented to him. He also witnessed a thrilling demonstration.

CSO: 4200/62

TERRORIST ACTS ANALYZED; RUSSIAN HAND SEEN LIKELY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Mohammad Ziauddin]

[Text]

LISAMABAD - Has the Russian bear started leaning hard on Pakistan? Or, has the five-year political vacuum in the country given birth to extra-political trends posing a serious threat to the regime of President General Mohammad Zia ul-Haq who has been in power since July 1977?

These questions are being increasingly asked by those who view as too ominous the sudden spurt in terrorist activities which have swept the country in recent weeks. Terrorism reached a crescendo last September, culminating in the broad daylight murder of Zahoorul Hassan Bhopali, a prominent member of Majlis-i-Shoora (President Zia's nominated Parliament).

The Bhopali assassination forced the government to issue a new martial law regulation. It imposes the death penalty on those who "indulge, abet or intend to indulge in acts of terrorism, arson, looting, highway robberies, damaging government property including railways, roads, bridges, ports, dockyards, lighthouse, airports, telegraph and telephone lines, railway rolling stocks, water canals, mines and factories."

Competent observers believe that the comprehensiveness of the regulation and the severity of pu-

nishment reflect the measure of government concern. And more so because the regulation puts the burden of proving one's innocence entirely on the alleged terrorists.

THERE IS one redeeming feature, however. Despite martial law, President Zia's regime has so far remained "benign." Indeed, some blame the regime's "over-softness" for the deteriorating peace and order condition. But the promulgation of martial law regulation No. 53 is being taken to mean that the government now means business.

Officials insist that terrorists have forced the government to show its iron fist. In the first 11 days of September, there were seven daylight robberies, mostly in the overpopulated cities of Karachi and Lahore. On Sept. 13, at about 12 noon, two young men walked into the offices of Bhopali where at that time, there were about 20 employes and visitors.

The suspects who did not even bother to wear masks machine-gunned Bhopali to death. On their way out, they cut down his aide who tried to stop them. Once outside, they killed another person, boarded a waiting car and then drove away. They are still at large.

That same day four men held up a branch of the National Savings Center in Lahore, provincial capital of Punjab. They fled with 125,000 rupees (\$10,300) after killing the guard. Again on Sept. 13, a passenger train was derailed about 100 miles from Quetta, provincial capital of Baluchistan. There was, however, no loss of life or property in this incident.

Also last month, five major fires struck Lahore, damaging the General Post Office, Water and Power Development Authority building, Aukaf (Trust) department and destroyed 39 buses owned by the Punjab Urban Transport. In Karachi, four oil tankers shunting on railway tracks caught fire and were completely destroyed.

BOMBINGS were also rampant. At the Lahore airport a car belonging to a government official was destroyed by an incendiary bomb last August. In early September a bomb was lobbed into a house adjacent to the house of Khawaja Safdar, chairman of the Parliament. Fortunately, both houses were vacant.

The bombing followed soon after Safdar had received a letter threatening him with death if he did not dissociate himself from parliament. During the past several months, many officials and private individuals described as friends of the regime were also reported to have received threatening letters.

EXPERTS maintain that terrorists behind the recent wave of killings and bombings are highly trained and too sophisticated for the country's police force to arrest. They suspect that these terrorists have been trained by the Russians in Kabul and sent into Pakistan along with the groups of Afghan refugees fleeing across the border.

STERN MEASURES AGAINST TERRORISTS ADVOCATED

Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 12 Oct 82 p 5

[Editorial]

[Text]

President Mohammed Ziaul Haq, in his 105-minute inaugural speech at the fourth session of Majlis-e-Shoora, inter alia, announced the Government's resolve to give a telling blow to terrorists and anti-Islam elements in the country and declared that crushing such elements was the prime duty of the Government. The instances of terrorism which had taken place in the country, less Zahoorul Hassan Bhopali's cold-blooded and broad-day light assassination being the recent one, have made adoption of stiff and stringent measures vitally imperative to deal with the subversionists who through their anti-social and anti-Islam activities, want to put the country to turbulence and turmoil. MLR 53 can certainly be applied against those who are cherishing such nefarious designs. No sympathy should be shown to such elements and severest punishments should be awarded to the culprits.

Despite stringent measures, the real assassins of Bhopali's murder and also that of others are yet to be traced and awarded exemplary punishment. The law enforcing agencies have to handle a great deal of responsibility in this connection. They should demonstrate full devotion and dedication to their duties and strive hard to bring forward and unmask those who are involved in the gruesome murders of people who laid down their lives while working for the glory of Islam and integration of the country. The saboteurs who are serving the interests of their mas-

ters across the country's borders seemed to be carrying out their terrorist activities in a planned manner as after every heinous crime involving killing of Islamic loving person, they manage to escape. Arrangements should be made and police posted properly at places in such a manner that the terrorists find it most difficult rather impossible to make any person victim of their nefarious designs. Unfortunately, if they succeed in carryout out their plan, they should in no case be allowed to flee from the spot of occurring and arrested red-handed. This objective can be achieved only if surveillance against terrorists is made more stiff and strict and their edge of terrorism is blunted completely. The people, of course, also owe responsibility. They should refuse the suspects provision of any shelter or abetting their evil motives or conniving their designs but should help the law enforcing agencies to accomplish their task by bringing the suspects to their notice. The people want peace and tranquillity and that is why they expect strict vigilance on the part of police and other agencies against the terrorists, and would definitely extend all sorts of cooperation to law enforcing departments in their efforts to unearth the dens and gangs of subversionists and terrorists and to smash them in an affective and proper manner.



Pakistan is facing very serious situation emanating from alien military incursion and occupation of neighbouring country Afghanistan and certain other unfortunate developments in this region which demand complete peace and tranquillity and internal stability. The elements who are committing acts of terrorism and murders of Islam-loving elements have, among other things, the devilish motive of striking at the very root of ideology of Pakistan and to put its internal stability to jeopardy of serious nature. Another motive of the terrorists seems to be create hindrances in the way of enforcement of Islamic system in the country; assassinations of Islam-loving persons are ample testimonies to this effect. While dealing with the subversionist elements in a severe and iron-handed manner under MLR 53 is the need of the hour, the process of Islamisation should

also be accelerated so Islam gets deep roots in our country which has been described a fortress of Islam by many Islamic states. Measures towards achieving both these objectives would keep the law and order situation fully under control and no anti-Islam, anti-social or anti-state element would dare to violate and pollute the law and order situation in the country or play with the lives of the people working for Islam's glory and country's solidarity. The people expect of the authorities to protect the country against the evil designs of disruptionists and anti-Islam elements which should rather be crushed with full force.

CSO: 4200/59

DOUBTS ON OFFICIAL INVESTIGATIONS OF CORRUPTION VOICED

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 29 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial: "It is Good, But...."]

[Text] According to informed sources, the government has taken several decisions aimed at purging corrupt elements from the provincial administration. These decisions were made in the recent interprovincial conference. These sources said that lists of corrupt provincial officials would be prepared and to this end, the service records of martial law officials, deputy commissioners, assistant commissioners, magistrates and police officials will be examined. Officials whose assets exceed their pay will not only be dismissed but will also be prosecuted. This report is not based on any regular government announcement, but is traceable to sources who do not want their names to be published. The probability that reports attributable to such weak sources could be correct is not very high; nevertheless, one discerns a new and healthy trend in this report that should be welcomed, namely, that provincial martial law officials will be included in the list of those whose records will be examined. Justice demands that no one should be exempt from accountability. Wrongdoers exist in every class and every department; thus, it is wrong to suppose that any type of officials can, as a class, be exempt from wrongdoing. When an investigation is conducted on the basis of such suppositions, there is little confidence that the investigation will be equitable and hence its conclusions are neither believed nor effective. The fact that this investigation did not start on the basis of the incorrect assumption that martial law authorities are absolved from all wrong-doing is a good sign. We expect that an equitable investigation will prove effectual.

Of course, there are certain fears concerning this investigation that need to be expressed. Who are the people who will prepare these lists? And who will investigate the actions of the investigators? What guarantee is there that corruption, dishonesty and revenge will not be allowed to color these recommendations? We are raising these questions because the level of corruption in the administration is so high that it is difficult to prepare a list of even 10 trustworthy officials. The president himself has said more than once that the whole structure is awry. Who will be the people in this corrupt organization whose minor infractions will be overlooked and who can be trusted to point out corruption correctly? Public opinion is not only suspicious but convinced that everyone in the administration is a crook.

The move is important from the practical point of view also because the experience of the last 2 or 3 years has not been pleasant or hope-inspiring. For example, for months before the selection of the members of the advisory council, one heard the constant refrain that the strictest enquiry would be conducted in regard to every individual member's activities, his moral standing and his political record before he is selected to the council. But after all these exaggerated claims, what actually took place was very disappointing. Not only individuals who carried the taint of serious crimes were included in the advisory council, but also those whose black deeds had been published by the government itself in its white paper. Another such experience concerned the P. I. A. where, in the name of reform, patriots and men of good character were sent away; this action of evil consequence was based on the reports of notorious officials whose wrong-doing is common knowledge. The third example concerns the police department where helpless individuals were thrown out and cruel, notorious and corrupt police officials, whose actions are detailed on wal' graffiti's, are still in office. Service records are not a good standard for judging the actions of government officials. Corrupt officials ruin the service records of those subordinates who are men of principle and refuse to participate in the actions of their superiors.

Under such conditions, neither the recommendations of government authorities nor service records can provide the basis for a correct and just investigation. In order to make this investigation and the purge effective, just and acceptable to public opinion, it is necessary to adopt a correct approach. The people should be asked to submit their complaints, which should then be verified through independent and trustworthy sources, and quick action taken against government officials guilty of wrongdoing.

9863
CSO: 4203/188

PAKISTAN

JUP LEADER ACCUSES INTERIOR MINISTER OF PATRONIZING ANTISOCIAL ELEMENTS

Karachi JANG in Urdu 2 Sept 82 p 6

[Article: "The Campaign to Reform Society is an Admission of Failure: No one Wants to Reach the Avenues of Power by Jeopardizing the Country's Security." Akbar Saqui]

[Text] Lahore, 1 September (P R). The provincial general secretary of the defunct Jamiat-e Ulema Party of Pakistan, Malik Mohammed Akbar Saqui, said that at a reception here, the Interior minister, Mahmud Harun referred to unfavorable conditions in Pakistan and warned the people of the dangers threatening the country. On several other occasions, he had expressed fears about subversive elements and subversive activities, and had even said that the former ruling party was responsible. Mohammed Akbar Saqui asked the interior minister to explain as to who the people are whose parties he attends every week in Lahore accompanied by a team of ministers. Were not these people connected in the past with the former ruling party's hooligan organization, the People's Guard? During the '77 Nizam Mustafa movement, were they not guilty of cruelty and violence against thousands of innocent people? Even today, were they not involved in the smuggling of narcotics with the help of certain government officials? No doubt, the sympathies of such individuals would be with the former ruling party and they would participate in all its activities. By obtaining Interior Minister Mahmud Harun's patronage, they not only wanted to cover up their former wrongdoings, but also wished to obtain protection for the future. Malik Mohammed Akbar Saqui said that whether one called it a failure on the part of the secret [intelligence] agencies of the Interior Ministry, or a lack of information on the part of the Interior minister, the fact was that the minister did not even know what kind of people he was protecting by attending their parties. He said that as far as the statement was concerned that some people were engaged in a power struggle, they should rest assured that none of them were power hungry, nor did anyone wish to gain power by jeopardizing the security of the country, [sic]. That was the reason why patriotic individuals had tolerated the government up to now, and instead of abandoning the country to disorder, had waited for the government's announcements and actions. But in spite of all this, the people know who was refusing to give in to the demands for elections in order to prolong his own term of power. Unfavorable conditions were cited as the excuse; the irony was that conditions were considered favorable for keeping individuals like Mahmud Harun in office as the Interior Minister, but unsuitable for holding elections.

Malik Mohammed Akbar Saqui also said that by starting a campaign to reform the society, the government had confessed to its failures in the last 5 years. He said, "Our suggestion is that they might have better success if, instead of a campaign to reform the society, they started a campaign to reform the people whose parties they attend. As far as the reform of society is concerned, a government that does not enjoy the trust of the people cannot succeed in reforming the society."

9863

CSO: 4203/188

EDITORIAL WARNS OF INDIA-ISRAEL COLLABORATION

Lahore CHATAN in Urdu 23 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Israeli-Indian Collaboration—Government, Diplomats and Journalists Should Beware"]

[Text] Mr Narasimha Rao, Indian foreign minister, recently stated in the Indian Parliament that his government was considering closing the Israeli Consulate in Bombay. It was also reported that the Indian Government has ordered Israeli counselor Yusuf Hussain to leave India. The Israeli counselor said that the Indian Government was taking this step due to the hue and cry raised by Muslims in India. Recently, an interview with him was published in the SUNDAY OBSERVER and several interesting items came to light.

The editor of the SUNDAY OBSERVER, Vinod Mehta, commented that India should not only maintain its present relationship with Israel but also strengthen it (this was also reported in the Lahore JANG of 7 August 1982). The Pakistani Government, and its people need to study the Indo-Israeli collaboration.

Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru decided to recognize Israel when it was established in 1948 and his cabinet approved his decision. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was not present at this cabinet meeting. When he learned of this decision, he asked Pandit Nehru to reconsider it, because the decision to recognize a small state while neglecting a large [Muslim] majority's wishes would hurt India. Thus, Pandit Nehru had to change his decision and stayed with it all his life. He was always pro-Arab and was opposed to Israel. However, after Abul Kalam and Nehru were gone, only Hindus were left, and this policy changed.

During the Indo-Pakistani war of 1965, Israel openly supported India and offered all possible aid. The arms and ammunition that were secretly supplied to India are common knowledge now.

In August 1967, the founder of Israel, David Ben Gurion, spoke at the Sorbonne in Paris. Each word of that speech needs our special attention.

"Pakistan in fact is an ideological challenge for us. International Zionism should have no misunderstanding about Pakistan, nor should we be careless

about the danger it represents. All Pakistanis love Arabs and hate Jews. Their love for Arabs is even more dangerous than the Arabs themselves. We must take steps against Pakistan as soon as possible because its resources and military buildup can be very dangerous to us in the future. It is important for us to be friendly with India and we should take advantage of the historical Indo-Pakistani enmity. We should help India to the best of our ability and through international cooperation and our influence with the big powers and take care of Pakistan by hitting it hard. This work should be carried out very secretly." (JERUSALEM POST, 9 August 1967)

Our intelligence, embassies, press and government should always remember this statement.

We all know of the unofficial visit of the former Israeli defense minister, Moshe Dayan, to India during Morarji Desai's regime, and we know also about the Indian intelligence agency, RA [Research and Analysis Division], and its cooperation with Israeli intelligence. The Israeli mission in Bombay was also apparently established during the Morarji era. Any Hindu who is fanatic about his religion and is pro-U.S., will always support cooperation with Israel, while the Nehru-type Hindu seems to be careful in this regard. As long as there was no Israeli attack on Lebanon and no severe international reaction to it, the Indian Government stayed calm. As soon as there was pressure on Indira Gandhi's government, Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao came up with the announcement: "Our government is considering closing the Israeli mission in Bombay."

How long will this "consideration" continue? Presumably it would depend on how things develop, as if Mrs Gandhi were in favor of a total break!

In Pakistan, the Israeli Jews have infiltrated via the Qadianis. We must guard against this infiltration. The noteworthy thing about this fifth column is that it maintains missions at Qadian in India and in Israel at the same time, while its headquarters are right here in the city of Rabwah in Pakistan!

9779
CSO: 4203/195

FIRST BATCH OF NON-BENGALIS ARRIVES

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 9

[Text]

The first "batch" of the non-Bengalis who remained in Bangladesh camps for about 11 years, arrived in Karachi yesterday aboard a special Biman flight.

About 4,500 persons, who are now staying in Mahenderpur and Mirpur camps under the care of International Red Cross Committee, will be arriving here by 31 special flights, including those of the Royal Saudi Air Force C-130 transport planes.

The Biman flight was due here at 12 noon and on schedule but was asked to remain in the "holding point" near Malir for 20 minutes as a PIA plane, carrying the Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Raja Zafarul Haq, who was to welcome the repatriates at Karachi airport, was 15 minutes behind the scheduled arrival of the Biman.

The repatriates, holding their belongings in buckets, bags and baskets, were greeted warmly by the Minister, Mayor Abdes Sattar Afzal, the Sind Chief Secretary, and members of Majlis-e-Shura and airport officials. Mr Zahur Asar, the Cabinet Secretary, and his staff were also present at the airport.

First to alight from the plane "City of Tokyo" was the captain and the members of his crew followed by a young man with a child in his arm, his daughter and wife.

A large number of people, who had gathered on the airport roof, cheered "Pakistan Zindabad" as the repatriates came down the plane.

CSO: 4200/56

Arrangements

The Cabinet Division had made elaborate arrangements to receive them and had opened counters for individual family units. All of them were grouped in families. They were given Rs.300 per family placement papers for land acquisition within 60 days in Majid Colony, Jhangi. They will be allowed to do this in the same colony for three days at guests of the Government.

The Hilal Trust has arranged to provide basic materials and other facilities to them so that they may build huts on their land.

The volunteers of Sind Hilal-Ahsan were also present at the airport to look after them.

Haji Abdul Razak Jasse, President of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said he would appeal to members of the Chamber to donate cash on an emergency basis so that utensils, beds, clothes and other essential items could be bought for the repatriates.

The 4,500 people who are coming from Dacca are grouped in 563 families and the Embassy of Pakistan is issuing them travel documents with the family photographs attached on a sheet of paper.

Addressing the repatriates at the international arrival lounge, the Minister of Information promised them that they would enjoy equal rights in Pakistan as other citizens.

He said the arrangements for the repatriation had been made by the

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Red Cross Committee and the Saudi Government.

He also mentioned the good relations that exist between Pakistan and Bangladesh, and hoped that they would improve further. Both countries, he said, had common objectives and were cooperating with each other at all international forums.

APP adds: the first batch of 33 families of stranded Pakistani families, comprising 202 persons including 26 infants flew into Karachi aboard special flight of Bangladesh Biman yesterday.

Speaking to the reporters Raja Zafarul Haq, said that Pakistan and Bangladesh enjoyed box of brotherly and cordial relations, and hoped the two brotherly countries would continue to cooperate in their march ahead.

In all 202 persons, including 26 infants, 44 children and 132 adults, flew into Karachi.

Warmly greeting them, the Minister said that henceforth they were Pakistanis and would enjoy equal rights and privileges. He assured them that they would not feel themselves as strangers in this country. "Everyone here is impatient to embrace you as brother", he added.

ISLAMIC LABELS ON EXISTING LAWS HELD INADEQUATE

Karachi DAWN in English 15 Oct 82 Supplement p I

[Interview with Khalid M. Ishaque, former attorney general of Pakistan, by Najma Sadeque; date and place not given]

[Text]

There has been widespread public dissatisfaction over the process of law in Pakistan. Today there is more scepticism than hope about getting justice done through courts of law.

Mr. Khalid M. Ishaque, former Attorney General of Pakistan and a renowned Islamic scholar, throws light on these and other aspects of jurisdiction in the existing social set-up in an exclusive interview with

Najma Sadeque

N.S.: There has been widespread public dissatisfaction over the process of law in Pakistan. Today there is more scepticism than hope about getting justice done through courts of law, especially in domestic, inheritance and property matters. It is pointed out that justice through courts is expensive so that only the well-off have recourse to it while the poor cannot even consider it.

Then there's the complaint that the law is cumbersome, and so convoluted as to make it incomprehensible to all but trained legal minds; that indefinite delays in the disposal of cases are the order of the day and expected by the administrators to be taken as a matter of course. Consequently, as is said,

"Justice delayed is justice denied." Despite lip-service there seems not to be any active action to resolve this state of affairs.

Describing

Khalid Ishaque: True, but a difference has to be made between, on the one hand, the principle and letter of the law and, on the other, the process of law. It is not that procedural laws are at fault but that they are not followed properly or fully as they should be.

Najma Sadeque: But isn't it the letter of the law itself that provides scope for its very shunning? The course of events has shown that procedural laws permit dilatory tactics.

Mr. Ishaque: A law is only as good as the one who interprets and applies it. Procedural laws might be unnecessary if we had only solo-mous as judges; but if we have to make do with lesser personalities, the requirement of enforcing objective standards of justice necessitates establishing procedural safeguards. No doubt they appear daunting and frightening to the uninitiated, but they speed up the judicial process for the knowledgeable.

N.S.: But the vast majority are not knowledgeable. And though mass communication means are available, the common man is not familiarized with the basic laws he

has to live by, the rights and recourse he enjoys, and the broad processes he must follow if need be.

Mr. Ishaque: There you are! The law is not at fault if people are not told about it. Procedural laws provide clear guidelines to ensure a fair trial and fair results in the shortest time possible. Procedural laws endeavour to prevent subjective standards becoming operative where objective standards of justice should prevail.

They are made "to make the parties placed in a manner as would bring the real dispute into the forefront and exclude deceit, falsehood, hearsay and taking the other side by surprise, and to have the judge not only render 'ice' to also make it very apparent that justice has been done. Social effect of fair trial is no small matter."

N.S.: With the passage of time we find the number and volume of laws increasing, not decreasing or being simplified.

Mr. Ishaque: Pakistan is a society which operates at several levels of sophistication. If we plan our legal system by visualizing only the sort of disputes that arise in some remote, backward villages and then apply that law to the whole of Pakistan in the 20th century, we'd be doing injustice as well as grave injury to those sections of society that have reached a stage of sophistication that requires sophisticated evaluation of disputes and their resolution.

Often, there wouldn't even be laws to cover the nature of sophisticated disputes. One can't opt for primitiveness in the hope of achieving simplicity! Nor must one sacrifice justice at the altar of speed.

To give you an example: The Civil and Criminal Laws that were imposed in the tribal areas by the British were basically designed to continue the hegemony of the Sardari System and ruthless subjugation of the individual to the group. The Faiz-e-Ghami Commission Report disclosed that Baluchistan has persistently demanded their repeal. And the High Courts have repeatedly held the systems prevalent in those areas to be unfair and unconstitutional.

Only recently the Sharif Bench of the Baluchistan High Court has held Frontier Crimes Regulations to be contrary to Sharieh aini. It would indeed be an act of astounding courage to say that this system is nearer to Islam!

N.S.: What would be the first effective steps towards dealing with delays?

Mr. Ishaque: The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure simply must be rigidly followed. Otherwise they cannot be effective. They are so exhaustive and carefully devised as to expedite rather than delay. Delays tend to occur at Appeals level rather than at the original level. The real reason is a lack of judicial officers in the higher cadre, particularly competent ones.

Then with the pressure of jump in population, there's a basic rise in the quantum of social disputes that have not been kept up with. There is a resultant increase in conflict situations requiring yet more extensive law-making. Each law in turn raises a number of disputes for which contemporaneous increase in the machinery necessary to resolve them is not made.

There's more. The State has now taken over many new obligations of "distributive justice". This has created a large number of rights and obligations unknown to the law in the past. The exercise of power in this field again affects a large number of existing rights giving rise to yet another massive crop of disputes!

To add to the problem, the machinery for dealing with dis-

putes over distributive justice is inadequate and generally incompetent. In any event it does not create the sort of confidence that a properly constituted judicial tribunal creates.

So many disputes pertaining to distributive justice are brought willy-nilly before Civil Courts or High Courts in the form of declaratory suits or suits for mandatory injunctions or Constitutional Writ Petitions. All these add further burden to the work load. Cases of evictees property are a typical example.

N.S.: The integrity of judges and magistrates — not all but very many — have been called into question. This puts litigants in a helpless position. It is no longer a matter of being in the right but of who pays the higher or the right price for a favourable decision.

Mr. Ishaque: Given their circumstances, such complaints should come as no surprise. Let's go back into history. In the Islamic tradition, a massive investment was always made in the field of justice. In the first epistle written by Umar Bin-Al Khatab, the governors were ordered to put the judges beyond ordinary needs so that they would not succumb to monetary temptations in exchange for favours.

A major cause of poor quality in dispensing justice is lack of standard in the initial recruits. The salary offered is so low that often the least successful in the legal profession choose to apply, or those who are already mentally prepared to be corrupt. A corrupt or ill-paid, unprovided, poor-quality Presiding Officer is hardly a person to be entrusted with the work of enforcing Islamic Law.

Today the salaries offered to the judges of the superior courts for a month are often less than what they charged as counsel for a single opinion! Some amenities are provided to judges of superior courts but the fact remains that on acceptance of office, their standard of living would suffer a steep fall unless propped by savings or other personal sources of income.

The pay and emoluments of the lower judiciary are so inadequate that it is a wonder they decide as many cases as they do. The work load every civil judge carries today consists of anything between 50 to 150 cases a day, which on average

gives him no more than two to five minutes per case! True no one compels them to accept judicial offices but after a while altruistic enthusiasm gives way to the day-to-day deprivations, frustrations, neglect and frictions so that their performance and standards falter.

Not only is income abominably low, working conditions are unspeakable — no proper court room, no library worth the name, no adequate staff, stenographers, typewriters, stationery and furniture with which a judge could work in peace and with equanimity. He often walks to court while litigants come in cars.

He is transferred every two to three years, and apart from a few places, there is no provision for official housing and other basic facilities, or for securing admission in new schools for his children. Nor are salaries adequate to run two establishments — one at the place of posting and the other where the family often has to remain.

Superficial

The sort of justice that can be expected from civil judges and magistrates under such conditions is obvious. You can't improve the process of the law and the dispensation of justice by merely changing a title such as Civil Judge to

N.S.: Some feel that an attempt is being made to replace our present legal system because it is a duplication of the British system.

Mr. Ishaque: Whatever the reasons may be, that cannot be it. This assumption is based on a very superficial and somewhat mistaken reading of the development of the British Indian Legal system. In fact, the legal system established in India was not its duplication; it incorporated many features of the then prevailing Mughal system.

N.S.: But there are equal misgivings in some quarters about the Islamic legal system which they contend to be dated and simplistic.

Mr. Ishaque: Hardly. The principles remain the same and they have to be developed and interpreted in keeping pace with the level of sophistication applied to. Justice, according to the Quran, is restoration of balances.

The Quran gives an abiding right to every Muslim to seek and get justice, to complain when he is injured; and in case

he has a dispute with the ruler or rulers, he may get it referred for decision by the criteria provided by Allah and His Prophet. These rights require the existence of an institution or institutions which can independently pressurise on the exercise of power by the executive.

Islamic history bears us out on this score. In the reign of Umar bin Khattab, the judicial function became independent of the person of the Caliph. Right from the time of Umar bin Khattab, judges have exercised jurisdiction against all and sundry including the person of the Caliph.

It was not long before it was discovered that within the large Islamic Empire there were persons and authorities against whom the judicial processes by ordinary Qazis were sometimes ineffective.

A new court was established during the reign of Ali Bin Abi Talib where the Caliph sat with judges to deal with complaints against high office-holders, commanders of Armed Forces and keepers of public record. According to Al-Mawardi this new tribunal which worked side by side with the courts of Qazi combined in themselves "Justice of the Qazi with the power of the Sultan".

N.S.: You spoke of 'conflict situations' which could be avoided or resolved if the initial seemingly minor reasons could be nipped in the bud. How would the Islamic system operate to this end?

Mr. Ishaque: The Muslim community at a fairly early age developed the institution of a 'Hiba' where a person exercising moral authority recognised by the public and also enjoying an official status in a marked-out area, kept a watchful eye on the day-to-day living of the Ummat to prevent breaches of law, violation of individual rights and commission of sins.

The Mohrasib (public censor) kept an eye on the markets, weights and measures, roads, shop-keeping practices, looking after needy, sick or unprovided, etc. He mobilised social efforts within the community and carried out on-the-spot inspections to prevent violation of individual rights as far as possible.

Neighbourhood disputes like taking unfair advantage, use of intimidation, selfishness, recklessness, misuse of social amenities, and such other create massive law and order problems. These can thereby be largely and easily avoided if promptly attended to at the first instance of irritation.

N.S.: Can a fully Islamic legal system be effected immediately given the present circumstances, facilities and manpower?

Mr. Ishaque: To reintroduce the Islamic system, it will not be enough to name Magistrates as Qazi's... or to appoint a Muhtasib with no effective power when the pre-requisites of justice as contemplated by Islam do not exist.

First of all constitutional recognition has to be given to several principles. These are, one, that each and every authority in Pakistan works under and is answerable at the altar of the Shariat. Two, no exemptions of any sort can be claimed by any person holding an executive or legislative position — no matter how high the rank — from answering claims in proceedings before Courts of Law.

Three, every Muslim has a right to independent judicial review within the terms of Shariat even against the action of the executive or the legislature in case he feels aggrieved thereby.

Four, the Ummat has absolute right to establishment of independent judicial tribunals which are not subordinate (to the extent of exercise of judicial power) to any authority outside judicial hierarchy.

Five, convictions made by the Military Tribunals Special Judges (or any other tribunal which does not have a general jurisdiction to rule against the legislature and the executive of the day), shall not meet the standards contemplated by Islam. If we seriously mean to revert to the Islamic system then such final adjudicative jurisdiction shall have to be conferred and divided between the High Courts and Supreme Courts on the one hand and the Nazarai Mazlum Courts on the other.

N.S.: Where several forms of law are simultaneously in operation, which would supersede the rest in

the event more than one are applied in judgement in case a conflict arises?

Mr. Ishaque: Article 2 of the Constitution as adapted by the P.C.O. states that Islam shall be the State religion of Pakistan, and Article 4 of the Constitution states that every person is entitled to be treated in accordance with law and only in accordance with law. In an Islamic state it would be a cruel joke to say that a person under Article 4 is entitled to be treated only in accordance with the legislated law but not the divinely revealed Shariat! Some clear-cut amendments and additions need be made in these articles.

It shall have to be clarified that what has been made lawful (halal) by the Shariat cannot be made unlawful (haram) and vice versa. Where a dispute or conflict arises between an existing law and the Shariat, some high independent tribunal could adjudge on this issue. Otherwise all would remain subject to the rulers of the day.

If Islam becomes wholly or partially applicable by an Ordinance, it can also become inapplicable by a similar process. If the "limits of Allah" are acknowledged constitutionally, then no ruler thereafter dare remove them surreptitiously. The application of Shariat on an ad hoc basis, as being attempted, would lead to serious complications. It is not Islamic justice if applied selectively or subservient to other laws or constitutions; only an alternative instead of an exclusive law.

VETERAN MUSLIM LEAGUE LEADER URGES UNITY

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

Mr Yusuf A. Haroon, a veteran Muslim League, has urged upon all political parties to unite and said that there should be transfer of political power as a first step towards restoration of democracy in the country.

He said this while speaking at a dinner hosted in his honour by Mr Haroon Ahmed, a Muslim League leader, at his residence here last night.

The dinner was attended, among others, by chief of the defunct JUP, Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, Prof Shah Faridul Haque, the defunct Jamiat-e-Islami leader, Prof Ghafir Ahmed, political workers, leading industrialists and businessmen.

In a major political speech Mr Yusuf Haroon said that if elections can be held in Iran he saw no reason why these should not be held in Pakistan. He said it is for the nation to decide through vote as to which party should rule the country and the elected representatives had the right to make any amendment, if necessary, in the Constitution.

Mr Yusuf Haroon denied reports of his meeting with the President the other day. He, however, recalled that President Zia-ul-Haq spoke to him over telephone in the US a few years back and asked him to give suggestions for the return of democracy. He said he had sent 46-page suggestions to the President. Later, he said, he was invited by the President to come to Pakistan and during his meeting he made it clear to the President that he had not come to accept any office.

Mr Yusuf Haroon recalled that the Muslim League was formed to unite the Muslims on one platform and people from all walks of life joined it in the struggle which ultimately led to the creation of Pakistan.

Later, talking to newsmen Mr Yusuf Haroon said that he had held meetings with certain political leaders to bring about unity among them for the restoration of democracy. He said he would be meeting other political leaders shortly. He, however, made it clear that he was not seeking any office and had no political ambitions.

CSO: 4200/56

POPULATION CONTROL AWARENESS PRAISED, MEASURES STRESSED

Karachi DAWN in English 5 Oct 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Stakes in Population Control"]

[Text]

WITH dark shadows of an alarming growth in its population, Pakistan is now seen to be making fresh efforts to tackle the growing imbalance between population and resources. Speaking at a special convocation of the Quaid-i-Azam University in Islamabad, the President underlined the positive aspects of the Population Welfare Plan for 1981-84. The occasion itself was a gesture of some significance and could indicate a new commitment to the problem of development in the context of population growth. For the convocation was held to confer an honorary degree of doctor of law on Mr. Rafael Salas, the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). President Zia-ul-Haq, referring to the Population Welfare Plan launched in July last year, spoke about the policy of making the people aware that overpopulation tends to hinder economic progress. He stressed that demographic

situation had been linked with development planning and socio-economic needs of the people. The basic task, of course, is to create an urge in both the rural and urban communities to improve their quality of life. There is hardly any need to argue that unchecked growth in population neutralises the gains of developmental endeavour and gives birth to numerous socio-economic distortions. As the President said, no benefits could be attained from development work without achieving a population balance. The stake is, indeed, high considering the fact that by the present reckoning, Pakistan has a very favourable land-population ratio among the Asian countries. This promises an enormous development potential for this country in the next several decades—unless, of course, the vital advantage is allowed to be offset or drastically curtailed by uncontrolled fertility rates.

Hopes for the success of the new strategy in family planning will have to be cautious in the light of the losing battle Pakistan has fought on this front in the recent years. The 1981 population census revealed an almost three per cent growth rate, exceeding earlier estimates. In fact, the situation resurges Malthusian fears. The area which now constitutes Pakistan had a population of 32.5 million in 1947. By last year, it had increased two and a half times to 85.5 million and, as the President himself noted, the population would be doubled by the turn of the century if the present trend continued. A recent report prepared by the Family Planning Association of Pakistan on population growth titled "Pakistan 2001 A.D." projected a veritable nightmare. Its message was simple: if we wish to survive as a society in the coming decades, we should not allow ourselves to live with the present level of

population growth. It is significant that many developing countries have achieved success in their family planning programmes. China's growth rate, for instance, was only 1.2 per cent in 1980. Sri Lanka has also done very well in lowering its fertility rate. It is also to be noted that Pakistan's high growth rate has come at a time when the world population growth has slowed down to about 1.7 per cent for the first time in two decades. It would be outside the scope of the present discussion to go into sociological and cultural factors that have plagued our family planning programmes. Lack of an effective strategy to keep the population growth in check, coupled with the rise of conservatism, may have contributed to the continuing baby boom. Some months ago, a survey by International Family Planning Perspectives of New York made pointed reference to poor results achieved by Pakistan in 15 years of its efforts in family planning despite expenditure of some 165 million dollars. "By all reasonable standards and criteria," the survey said, "the Pakistani family planning programme has been a failure."

There are certainly lessons to learn from this dismal performance and the planners should now be better armed to tackle the problem in all its essential aspects. As it is, family planning campaigns take time, sometimes even a generation, to strike roots in a particular culture. There is, also, no single pre-condition

for a decline in fertility rates. It has now been established that the family planning schemes should be fully integrated with the overall development strategy. This would vindicate the change of the Population Planning Programme into Population Welfare Programme. The UNFPA chief, while accepting the honorary degree, praised the new scheme as being comprehensive, realistic and well-documented. One only hopes that the programme would retain its progressive thrust in execution and the ways devised to extend family planning services will find acceptance in our society. Some recent reports have indicated an encouraging response to the new scheme, particularly in terms of the number of persons resorting to surgical means, contraceptives and other devices. Wide support committed by international agencies also augurs well for the programme. It sets out the national demographic goal of bringing down the growth rate from 2.9 per cent to 2.7 per cent by 1984, which is by no means over-ambitious. Women, mainly in the lower middle class sector, have to be the main target in the drive to generate public awareness of the population situation. People have to be told that widespread poverty and rapid population growth are inter-related. They should be made to realise that it is easier to educate a small family, keep it healthy and provide jobs and housing for its members. The national urgency for family planning is

too obvious. Effective enforcement of the use of contraceptives is of vital importance. This would call for development of a contraceptive technology acceptable to our people. A recent fertility survey in Pakistan found that, while 85 per cent of women were aware of family planning, only six per cent used contraceptives. A well-devised scheme to offer incentives for small families may also be worthwhile. In our situation, leaders of public opinion, ulema and religious and welfare organisations could do a lot in creating wide popular consciousness about the need to check population growth — for family welfare and for the socio-economic well-being of the nation at large.

WASTE IN POWER, ENERGY USE DISCUSSED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Elimination of Power Wastage"]

[Text]

It is indeed heartening to note that the power conservation scheme has enabled the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation to reduce considerably load-shedding, specially to the industries in the City. It is also satisfying to note that the KESC intends to undertake an experimental study to identify the means whereby wastage of electricity in industry could be minimised. Being a scarce resource, the need for judicious utilisation of electricity cannot be overemphasised. What is regrettable is the fact that the authorities so far did not treat it as a scarce resource nor did they pay proper attention to reducing the wastage. Had they taken timely and effective measures in this regard earlier, much of the production losses suffered by industry would have been averted. They talked of the wastage of this scarce resource but never did anything concrete to minimise it. These losses are said to be more than nor-

mal which every generating unit has to suffer mainly in the transmission lines. As this largest industrial city of the country had to face almost a crisis situation on the energy front, steps had to be initiated to increase supply through minimising wastage. Conservation either through persuasion or through other means like cutting off the supplies to the domestic consumers, was resorted to. Load-shedding was also practised which did not exclude the industrial units. But the energy thus conserved should have been diverted to the productive units rather than keeping them shut for hours together thereby causing colossal production losses which the country could not afford particularly at this stage when we are faced with acute inflationary trends in the economy. During all these days, wasteful uses of electricity continued almost unabated. Profused illuminations on ceremonial occasions

remained a common sight while the industrial units were forced to remain closed. For some time even the energy conservation scheme seemed to have become ineffective. And all this was done with the connivance of those who were responsible for the implementation of the scheme. After BUSINESS RECORDER drew the attention of the authorities towards this fact, some strictness in getting the energy conservation measures implemented was visible. But with the passage of time, these restrictions have again been relaxed as if there is no serious shortage of power. We would urge the authorities not to relax. They have to remain alert and maintain strict vigilance to prevent wasteful uses of this scarce resource. And whatever is thus saved should be diverted to the industry so that our efforts to maximise production are not hindered.

Speaking at the 7th meeting of the Sind Facilities Board, the KESC Chairman disclosed that by the end of 1984, an additional 400 MW of power would be made available to the City. While welcoming the news, we would stress that the time schedule of the expansion programmes should be strictly adhered to. Steps should be taken to overcome all foreseeable difficulties. Regular and uninterrupted supply of power to industry is a prerequisite for increased

production and accelerated development of the entire economy. Besides, steps should be taken to minimise the costs so that the electric tariff, too high at the moment, could be suitably reduced. Any further escalation in electricity rates would prove to be counterproductive. The KESC tariff is already higher than that of WAPDA which has caused great resentment among the consumers. It has got to be brought down at least to the WAPDA level so that the industry in the City could compete with the units running up-country.

Before we conclude, we would also like to draw the attention of the authorities towards the rising incidence of power theft. Occasional detection of one or two illegal power connections will not solve the problem. This needs a consistent and a powerful campaign against the power thieves. However, the authorities should not forget the fact that theft of power is not possible without the connivance of the suppliers. For eliminating thefts, the City must be divided into different units and the head of the unit should be made responsible for the wastage and theft of power in his jurisdiction. All cases detected should be severely dealt with. Not only the unscrupulous consumer but also the KESC staff of the area should be taken to task. This aspect of power wastage should be dealt with first.

TEN MILLION ACRES BEING RECLAIMED THROUGH GYPSUM USE

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 9 Oct 82 p 5

[Text]

LAHORE, Oct 8: The Managing Director, Punjab Agricultural Development and Supplies Corporation, Chaudhary Ghulam Rassool has said that efforts are being made to reclaim one crore acres of land affected from aridity and salinity through the use of gypsum.

Addressing a radio press conference he said that the PAD and DSC had supplied gypsum in bulk to its depots for sale at a rate of Rs. 200 per ton in bags and Rs. 200 per ton in bags. He said that gypsum could be used successfully for the reclamation of barren land the province had large deposits of the commodity in Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan districts he added.

Chaudhary Ghulam Rassool said that the deposits of gypsum were available in such a big quantity that the same could be exported to other countries. At present the Corporation was supplying the commodity on the cheaper rates as compared to other countries.

He said that on the directive from the governor Punjab Lt. Gen. Ghulam Jilani Khan the PAD or DSC had sold-out 5,000 tons of gypsum to the farmers, to use as a fertilizer, as the same could be utilized to increase the fertility of land by putting five bags per acre.

Chaudhary Ghulam Rassool said

that the supply of gypsum to its bulk sales depots would be made double in next six months. The corporation was trying to supply wheat seed, fertilizers, agriculture implements and other inputs at the doorstep of the poor farmer with a determination to increase per acre yield of the crops, he added.

He hoped that the sale of certified wheat seed to the farmers through its sales depots at their doorsteps in the far flung areas would be started by October 15 this year double quantity of wheat seed was being supplied to the farmers as compared to the past year. The quantity to be supplied to the farmers for Aabdi cultivation is about nine lakh maund of wheat seed, which had been prepared by the Punjab Seed Corporation, he added.

Chaudhary Ghulam Rassool said that the farmers would increase their per acre yield by using the fertilizers better seeds, pesticides and advanced agricultural implements being supplied to them at their doorsteps. He hoped that with the proper utilization of inputs the farmers would achieve better results and increase the production of wheat, pulses and grain this year. - PPL

CSO: 4200/53

COUNTRY SAID TO HAVE 3,000 ONGOING PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by G. N. Mughul]

[Text]

Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, is holding a meeting with the high officials of Sind Government on 18th October in which various aspects of the Sixth Five Year Plan strategy will be discussed, it is learnt.

The Sind Government will be represented by the Chief Secretary and heads of nation-building departments of the Province. Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq will be accompanied by a team of experts from the Planning Commission.

Dr Haq is holding similar meetings with the high officials of other provinces also.

According to a rough estimate, there are about 3000 on-going schemes all over the country and an amount of about Rs. 120,000 m-

Rs. is needed to complete them.

It is said that some of these schemes were started about ten to fifteen years back but could not be completed so far due to the lack of funds.

According to informed sources, Planning Commission experts are busy preparing a working paper containing broad outlines of the targets for various sectors intended to be achieved during the Sixth Plan.

Moreover, the Commission has asked the Provincial Governments to prepare comprehensive reports about the performance of Fifth Five Year Plan and the position of the assets and infra-structure, with suggestions regarding various sectors to be incorporated in the sixth plan.

According to some experts substantial resources will be required in the next Five Year Plan to improve or replace 'obsolete' assets and the infra-structure, which is said to be in the most dilapidated condition. Moreover, special attention will have to be given to the completion of the on-going schemes.

CSO: 4200/53

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

NEW FERTILIZER DEVELOPED--The Karachi Laboratories of Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have developed a micro-nutrient formulation named "metallic frits". This formulation has been tested on a number of crops such as wheat, rice, cotton and vegetables like tomatoes radish luffa, onion and okra. These metallic frits have also been supplied to farmers and agricultural research institutes for application on their crops. According to the reports received from Rice Research Institute at Kalashah Kakoo in Punjab the introduction of 100 grams of metallic frits per acre enhances the rice yield by 30 per cent. Similar encouraging results have been obtained in case of tomatoes, radish, and other vegetables and flowers. [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 5 Oct 82 p 4]

OIL WELLS NEARING COMPLETION--RAWALPINDI, Oct. 8--Federal Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources, Maj-Gen. (retired) Rao Farman Ali Khan said here today that two oil wells in Toot and one in Dakani were nearing completion and they would be able to assess the results by December this year. He prayed and hoped to strike oil in these wells. The minister was addressing a large gathering of officers of the state-run Oil and Gas Development Corporation after taking oath of office from the newly-elected office-bearers of the OGDC Officers Association at a local hotel here this evening. Replying to an address of welcome by Mohammad Marouf, General Secretary of the Association who had urged the government to help them set up a residential colony and raise their emoluments to bring them at par with foreign companies in order to prevent exodus of highly skilled and technical staff, the minister said that matter was being given sympathetic consideration. [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 9 Oct 82 p 1]

WATCHMEN SYSTEM IN CITIES--NAYABSHAH, Oct 8--After successful introduction of Chowkidari system in rural areas, it will soon be implemented in urban areas as well to check the crimes. Abdul Qadir Abro Deputy Commissioner Nawabshah said while addressing a meeting of councillors and citizens in the local municipal hall here. He urged upon the citizens to work in close cooperation with the administration to help eliminate the evil of crimes to make the scheme a success. The Chairman municipal committee on the occasion announced an amount of Rs 30,000 for the purchase of arms and ammunition for the chowkidars. [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 9 Oct 82 p 5]

NEW TRADING CORPORATION CHAIRMAN--Muhammad Yousuf, Vice-Chairman, Export Promotion Bureau has been appointed by the Government as Chairman Trading

Corporation of Pakistan, it was learnt here yesterday. He is likely to take charge from Aftab Ahmed, Chairman, TCP, on Oct 20. Aftab Ahmed, it is learnt, is seeking retirement. [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 10 Oct 82 p 1]

ALTERNATIVES FOR BHUTTO'S TREATMENT--ISLAMABAD, Oct 6--The Government will shortly be making an alternative suggestion to Mrs Nusrat Bhutto in response to her application for permission to go abroad for treatment, informed sources said. It will suggest a reference to a medical board whose finding about the need for Mrs Bhutto to go abroad for treatment will settle the matter. The Government's standard procedure is to have a patient examined by a medical board which decides whether or not the nature of the ailment necessitates treatment abroad. Another alternative, according to some circles, could be to suggest to Mrs Bhutto that she might name the foreign specialists she would like to consult and that the Government would then invite those specialists to Pakistan at Government expense to examine her condition. If such specialists were to find that Mrs Bhutto's ailment could not be treated in Pakistan, she would have the Government's permission to go abroad. Although, the relevant official quarters in Islamabad are keeping tight-lipped in the matter, observers believe that an early decision on Mrs Bhutto's application is going to be taken. [Karachi DAWN in English 7 Oct 82 p 1]

MRD TO ACCELERATE MOVEMENT--ISLAMABAD, Oct 6--Chaudhry Arshad, current Chairman of MRD, said here today that with a permanent structure being established at the lower levels down to districts, the MRD would accelerate its movement to achieve its objectives. He said now that the MRD has a permanent Secretary-General (Mr Khairuddin of Muslim League) and a permanent Assistant Secretary General (Mr Arshad himself), the Chairman will be by rotation each month. The MRD Chairman supported the Lahore convention of lawyers, due to open tomorrow, and said the MRD endorsed its demands for lifting the ban on the Bar Associations participation in politics and restoration of independence of Judiciary and constitutional rule. Mr. Arshad alleged that hundreds of political opponents were being rounded up on the pretext of checking terrorist activities in the country. He also advocated Mrs Nusrat Bhutto's application to the government to permit her to go abroad for medical treatment. He said it was strange that other leaders such as Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Mr and Begum Wali Khan, Mr. Khairbux Marri and Mr Attaullah Mengal were permitted to go abroad for treatment but Mrs Bhutto was being denied this right. [Karachi DAWN in English 7 Oct 82 p 9]

JUI, PPP NO ALLIANCE--BAHAWALPUR, Oct. 6--The defunct Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI) will not participate in any alliance of political or revolutionary nature in which the defunct Pakistan People's Party will be present. This was stated by Maulana Zahr Rashidi, General-Secretary JUI, Punjab while speaking at a Press conference at Darul Uloom Madina here yesterday. He said the PPP "must apologise to the nation for its crimes committed during their rule." In reply to a question he said there is no difference among the leaders of his party on organisational matters. However, he said differences exist on policy matters. He denied reports that his party was backing the government. He said that if it had been so they would have not cancelled the membership of those persons who had joined the Federal Council. [Karachi DAWN in English 7 Oct 82 p 12]

SECURITY STEPS BY POSTAL DEPARTMENT--TANDO ADAM, Oct 14--To guard against subversive activities and damage to Postal Property and staff, the Postal Department has announced some security measures. Accordingly, all officers and Postal staff must possess Identity Cards issued by the Department which should always be available with them and shown on demand. No official will be allowed to take up his duties without the Identity Card. Entry of public inside operational area has been totally banned. [Karachi DAWN in English 15 Oct 82 p 9]

FERTILIZER PRICES INCREASED--MULTAN, Oct 14--The Federal Government has enhanced the prices of fertilizers from Rs. 3 to 16 per bag effective from sixth of the current month, it is officially learnt here. The prices fixed by the Government are, urea from Rs 103 to Rs 118 and from Rs. 105 to Rs. 121 accounting for an increase of Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 a bag, respectively. The prices of nitrophosphate had been raised from Rs. 84 to \$s. 97 and ammonium sulphate from Rs. 47 to Rs. 54 an increase of Rs. 13 and Rs. seven per bag, respectively. [Karachi DAWN in English 17 Oct 82 p 9]

CHINESE LEADERS--The president has extended invitations to the Chinese premier, the chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party and the general secretary of the party to visit Pakistan. This was stated by the president while talking informally to Pakistani correspondents in Beijing today. He said the dates of their visit will be fixed according to mutual convenience. [Text] [BK200433 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Oct 82]

CSO: 4200/62

SOMARE CALLS FOR MORE AID

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 27 Aug 82 p 10

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr Somare, has asked Australia to increase its aid to PNG.

Mr Somare met the Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, and other senior ministers this week during an official visit to Canberra.

The Federal Government has now agreed to consider bringing forward the date of a mid-term review of aid arrangements.

This financial year, PNG will receive \$344 million in Australian aid.

Under a five-year agreement running until mid-1986, Australian aid to PNG increases by 3 per cent a year in real terms.

The mid-term review of this arrangement may now be brought forward rather than being held next financial year.

Mr Fraser has told Mr Somare that he will inform him of the Government's decision next month.

Mr Somare also told Mr Fraser that the situation on the PNG border was now much calmer and that he was optimistic about the present situation.

Mr Somare's main concern, however, was to try to convince the Government that some additional aid was needed, particularly because of the economic problems facing the country as a result of low export commodity prices.

After meeting the Governor-General, Sir Ninian Stephen, yesterday, Mr Somare flew to Sydney to begin a Pacific cruise with his family.

At home, Mr Somare's People's Progress Party, which was government three weeks ago from the coalition of Sir Julian Chan, is still struggling to find its way.

In a move seen as a demonstration of austerity from the top, Mr Somare said he would cut the

number of ministerial portfolios from about 27 to "about 16."

First, the naming of the new ministry was delayed by 24 hours — and then it emerged as 27 ministers, with the promise from Mr Somare that it would be reviewed downward within three months.

Within a fortnight, that promise fell away when it became clear that even more Government members were seeking portfolios.

Mr Somare now says that he will cut the number of sides traditionally allocated to ministers, together with their pool of cars.

As PNG tried to sort out its provincial regional and tribal rivalries on partition, one of Mr Somare's "tehnik," the United Party, publicly resurrected internal division.

He seven MPs not in a Port Moresby house, and voted Mr Evers out and an old rival, Mr Paul Tureia, new party leader.

Although the vote has yet to be tested legally, Mr Somare has a minority coalition leader who does not have a majority. A worrying option for him is how long the United Party will support Mr Somare of a comfortable majority in Parliament.

These and other political by-play prompted the new Opposition Leader, Mr Ted Diro, to threaten a vote of no confidence in the Somare Government in six months — the earliest date allowed constitutionally.

Significantly, the People's Progress Party Leader and former Prime Minister Sir Julian Chan, cautioned that a Government should not be brought down for the sake of its downfall.

Sir Julian has距離ed himself from the official Opposition by declaring his party and its 13 MPs a "non-party opposition party."

Sir Julian may be waiting in the wings for a call from Mr Somare.

EDITORIAL VIEWS PNG ECONOMY

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 1 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] NOT SO LONG ago Papua New Guinea's economy, was the envy of the developing world. Plunging prices for commodities across the board, including copper, now face PNG with a serious economic situation, possibly of several years' duration, with attendant political and social problems. It was because of the worsening situation that Mr Somare, fresh from his triumphant return as Prime Minister, came to Canberra seeking a variation in the present five-year aid agreement now in its second year. Under the aid formula, Australian aid, most of which is budgetary, contains a large component which, while taking into account inflation, reduces in real terms 5 per cent yearly. This year's estimated aid grant is about \$264 million of which the formula component is about \$253 million. It is this element that Mr Somare sought to vary by requesting the Australian Government to freeze it at its present level for the remainder of the agreement period. Although Mr Somare's team came well prepared to argue PNG's case it appears that the most it got by way of response from Canberra was an agreement to bring forward the next aid review by 12 months.

While this does not rule out the possibility of more aid, it also promises a round of very hard bargaining in which PNG's Government will have to prove its case to the hilt. How bad is the PNG economy? Bad enough to present Mr Somare with some agonising decisions after an election campaign in which he clearly promised too much, too lightly. PNG's prosperity depends on a high

level of commodity prices, foreign investment and the Australian grant-in-aid as a development buffer. PNG now faces a further disastrous decline in external revenue at a time when it also has a number of accumulative internal problems. They include declining personal incomes, a school leavers' crisis (of 250,000 eligible for the work force this decade only 20,000 can expect jobs), law and order problems in Highlands provinces and rising consumer expectations. They are accompanied by all the familiar urban ills of mushrooming towns exacerbated by rural drift. Mr Somare's problem now is to ensure that necessary if unpopular actions are accepted by the bureaucracy, business world and electorate at large to which he and his Pangu Pati appealed so eloquently during the election campaign.

One of his early promises was to return to small cabinets. He has already appointed 26 ministers, the maximum number allowed under the Constitution. The Prime Minister's rural constituents now expect that he will make good Pangu Pati's campaign promises of higher commodity prices. In fact commodity prices are likely to slip still further. PNG's business community looks to a change in offshore borrowing restrictions, as hinted at in Pangu Pati election campaign statements, at a time when some call for more. Mr Somare heralded a return to the health, education, energy, housing and development projects of the first Somare Government which were discontinued under the Chan Government because of financial stringency.

It would be unfair to leave the

impression that Mr Somare's close advisers are not looking at new economic strategies aimed at weathering economic storms ahead. Equally it would be unwise to ignore a good deal of resilience in an economy where inflation has been held down to less than 5 per cent, the internal debt to about \$180 million and the external debt to about \$600 million. But the fact remains that PNG's political stability will depend very much on its ability to weather the severe economic pressures of the next few years. It is clearly in Australia's political interests to take such steps as it can to help ~~minimize~~ PNG's political instability and it is therefore to be hoped that the Government at the aid review meeting next January will, while properly looking to PNG to put its own house in order, sympathetically view requests for additional aid.

CSO: \$200/39

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PNG CUTS TRAVEL BY MINISTERS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 26 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

PORT MORESBY, 30 Aug. — The Acting Prime Minister, Mr Peter Wright, has announced an almost complete freeze on Ministerial travel to set the example for economic restraint in Papua New Guinea.

In addition, Mr Wright said most Ministerial staff cars were being withdrawn and the use of the remaining cars "severely restricted".

"No Minister will travel without the express approval of the National Executive Council," Mr Wright said.

"Travel arrangements for public functions will also be closely scrutinised for the remainder of this year. The country needs to observe economy and restraint and the Government is determined to set the example," he said.

The Finance Minister, the former Police Commissioner, Mr Philip Bourne, left Port Moresby today for Can-

ada to attend the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Toronto.

Mr Wright said: "The World Bank and the IMF meetings are probably the most important finance meetings on the international calendar and cannot be missed."

The Acting Prime Minister has democratically taken charge of Government while Mr Bourne is on holiday and appears to be giving substance to the PNC's call early this month for a "wartime mentality" to help PNG over its economic recession.

Meanwhile police have fired teargas to disperse clashes between prodded with bows and arrows in the centre of the Highlands town of Goroka.

The threatened tribal fight yesterday followed a road accident on Sunday in which six people were killed and eight seriously injured.

CSO: 4200/39

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PNG POLITICIANS INVOLVED IN CORRUPTION

Melbourne THE AGE in English 1 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] PORT MORESBY. 23 August. — A former Provincial Government Minister for Commerce, Petrus Wai, was this week jailed for two years on a charge of misappropriating about \$A6500 of Government funds.

Wai is one of a number of politicians currently facing criminal charges.

In the National Court in Wewak Mr Justice Andrew found that Wai had spent the money on a new vehicle for his own use, air fares and hotel accommodation, food and drink.

Counsel for Wai had earlier claimed that he had used the money honestly for the purposes of the Provincial Government's Taronga Fund, of which he was chairman. Wai has also repaid the money in full, as requested by the Provincial Government, the court was told.

The Taronga Fund was set up to help finance business projects at village level. In sentencing Wai to two years' jail with hard labour, the judge said he had to penalise him as other leaders would not make the same mistake.

The Eastern Highlands Finance Minister, Jonah Manave, is currently on bail in Goroka after being charged with having stolen coffee valued at \$A25,000. He allegedly stole the coffee from his son-in-law.

In Lae, justice are investigating allegations that the

Morobe Province Deputy Premier and former Finance Minister, James Ioras, misappropriated or mis-used \$A20,000 in Provincial Government funds.

Mr Ioras has been accused by the Premier, Utule Semana, of using the money to buy furniture, carpets, air conditioning and other household items while he held the finance portfolio.

Mr Ioras has denied the claims. The investigation follows a recent falling-out between the two Provincial leaders, with both Mr Ioras and Mr Semana planning parliamentary votes of no confidence against each other.

In another case, a former Minister for the Media, Clement Poya, is facing two charges that he took part in a Simbu Province tribal fight this week and fired seven shotgun blasts in the course of it.

Poya, who a year ago was convicted of carrying an unlicensed weapon during a Highlands tribal fight while he was the Minister — told Kundiawa court during a special fate night sitting on Monday that he fired three shots to stop the fight.

The tribal fight involved his Ninku clanmen and warriors from the Kariku tribe. So far, one warrior has been killed, 20 food gardens destroyed and 140 houses burned down.

CSO: 4200/39

PHILIPPINES

MEASURES TO IMPROVE POLITICAL SYSTEM

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] THE CALL of President Marcos for the Batasang Pambansa to act on a number of electoral measures to improve our political system should not go unheeded during the assembly's fifth regular session.

Since the proposed measures will affect elections, and since they will be taken up by politicians, it is natural to expect protracted debates. However, expeditious action on the election measures is much needed to insure the development and stability of our political system.

Proposed for resolution by the Batasan are the reapportionment of representative seats in the assembly, synchronization of elections, rationalization of the entire process for the accreditation of political parties, and the reexamination of the constitutional provision on turncoatism.

The election of the regular members of the Batasan will be held in 1984, possibly May, which is not too distant. There is an urgent need to reapportion the seats so that our people may be properly represented in the assembly. This will be a ticklish issue since it will directly involve the incumbent assemblymen.

The present number of seats in the lawmaking body was allocated on the basis of the population count before the 1978 Interim Batasang Pambansa elections. The progressive ratio then was one assemblyman for every 200,000 population. Since then, there have been increases in population in many cities and provinces necessitating a review of their representation in the Batasan. Even on the basis of one representative for every 200,000 population, there will surely be an increase in the number of seats in certain provinces and regions.

If elections are not synchronized, we shall have three elections in three years --the Batasan elections in 1984, local elections in 1986 and presidential election in 1987. The government alone spends some P60 million to P80 million for every election. Three elections in three years might dent the national treasury of much needed funds for development.

We should have one election every three years. If this happens, some elected officials will have to sacrifice and suffer a cut in their terms of office.

Among the options is to cut the term of all local elective officials by two years and make them run for re-election in 1984 together with the assemblymen. After all, many of them have been in office since 1971 and did not run for re-election until 1980. That was a continuous 10-year term.

Another option would be to extend the term of the assemblymen by two years. But if the assemblymen do that, they would be unpopular among the people.

Still another proposal is to proceed with the elections of 1984, 1986 and 1987 with the local officials running for a four-year term in 1986 to last up to 1990. The strongest argument against this is that holding three elections in three years is a lot of expense. Synchronizing the elections by 1990 is only postponing a problem which can be solved now.

Another sensitive issue will be the accreditation of political parties. Under the constitutional amendment of 1981, accreditation of parties is based on their electoral performance in the last preceding election. The last preceding election was the 1981 presidential contest where two political parties and candidates--KBL-President Marcos and NP-Alejo Santos--figured prominently. Under the constitutional amendments, the two political parties which obtained the first and second highest number of votes are to be accredited, provided that they were able to get at least 10 percent of the total number of votes cast in the election. Unfortunately, the NP, although coming out second, failed to get the required 10 percent of the total votes cast in the 1981 election. That's why it has not been accredited by the Commission on Elections. And that's also why the constitutional amendment has to be reexamined and rationalized. There are several political parties wanting to be accredited.

On the matter of turncoatism, many politicians and leaders believe that the constitutional provision prohibiting turncoatism is unrealistic. When a politician can no longer swallow or stomach the policies of his political party, why force him to remain? If a political leader believes that his party no longer serves the interest of the country, why force him to stick it "with" that party.

President Quezon once spelled out party loyalty clearly when he said: "My loyalty to my party ends where my loyalty to my country begins."

CSO: 4200/60

PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINES TO BORROW FROM WORLD BANK, IMF

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Oct 82 p 10

[Text] The Philippines will borrow a total of about \$720 million this year and in 1983 from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to finance expected deficits in the balance of payments (BOP) and to finance development projects.

The projected borrowings include about \$340 million standby credit from the IMF, \$200 million structural adjustment loan from the World Bank and another \$180 million compensatory financing also from the IMF.

Central Bank Gov. Jaime C. Laya disclosed that the standby credit will be negotiated with an IMF mission that is expected to arrive here later this month.

The standby credit will be used to finance an expected deficit in the BOP this year which is estimated to reach between \$600 million to \$800 million.

The compensatory financing and structural adjustment loans are expected to be negotiated next year.

The compensatory financing facility is made available to member countries of the IMF who suffer from BOP deficits because of depressed prices for their exports.

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MEANWHILE, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said in a press briefing that the government is seeking a concessional loan of about \$120 million from Japan to finance the ailing mining sector.

He said that the financing is being sought from Japan which buys about 40 percent of its copper and other mineral requirements from the Philippines.

Moreover, most of the local mining operations were set up with equipment bought and financing

from Japanese suppliers.

Virata said that the Japanese government has already indicated that it prefers the proposed financing to be in commercial terms.

It wants the loan negotiations be undertaken between the private sectors of both countries which indicate that they want the proposed to be in commercial terms.

THE Prime Minister pointed out the concessional financing will make up for the subsidy granted to local mining companies.

He added that developing countries like the Philippines cannot continue to sell their products to rich countries at current low prices. "Selling at below cost is like reverse aid," the Prime Minister said.

According to the CB, the BOP deficit in the first six months of the year amounted to \$675 million.

The CB tapped the IMF's compensatory financing facility several years ago when the country's major exports suffered a major slump.

The CB blamed the staggering BOP deficit on the continuing international business slowdown and poor commodity prices particularly for sugar, coconut, copper and gold exports.

In the first six months, total merchandise exports reached \$2.74 billion and merchandise imports \$4.05 billion, resulting in a deficit of \$1.3 billion.

Non-merchandise trade and transfers accounted for an added \$115 million deficit.

The overall deficit on current accounts amounted to \$1.426 billion, CB data showed.

CSO: 4200/48

BANKS ORDERED TO REDUCE FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Oct 82 p 10

[Text] Complaints of tight credit prompted the Central Bank the other night to reduce the amount of foreign exchange that commercial banks may hold in order to make more funds available for lending to industries.

The CB said that businessmen have noted that over the past year, banks have used their funds to purchase foreign exchange instead of lending these to local businesses.

The CB said that there is about P6.5 billion worth of excess liquidity that banks can lend to industries. However, about P5 billion of the amount is invested in foreign exchange assets.

Effective October 11 (Monday), the net foreign exchange position which a commercial bank can maintain cannot exceed the sum of 20 percent of outstanding letters of credit (L/Cs) and 30 percent of foreign exchange receipts negotiated through it.

The CB, however, will continue to sell to banks the foreign exchange they need to cover L/Cs. The portion of foreign exchange receipts they are allowed to hold is an incentive extended to those banks that generate such receipts.

THE CB also said banks may continue to retain in their assets above these limits the "greenbacks" they purchase from the public.

The previous ceiling was the sum of 40 percent of outstanding L/Cs and 30 percent of foreign exchange receipts.

The reduction in the amount of foreign exchange commercial banks may hold is contained in a memorandum to authorized agent

banks dated October 7, 1982 which amended the formula used in determining the net foreign exchange assets of commercial banks.

The CB said the computation of foreign exchange receipts negotiated through a commercial bank will be based on a three-month moving average of a 12-month data preceding the current month, which shall not, however, exceed the industry average.

Commercial banks will have to sell their excess foreign exchange holdings to the CB, for which the CB will pay pesos at the guiding rate, the CB added.

ACCORDING to the CB, commercial banks which may not find adequate eligible borrowers or

investment outlets for the peso proceeds from their excess foreign exchange holdings, may now be able to channel these to government securities, particularly those to be issued by the National Development Co., the National Food Authority, the Development Bank of the Philippines, the Land Bank of the Philippines, the Light Railway Transit and also the National Treasury.

CSO: 4200/48

LOCAL EXECUTIVES GIVEN SAY IN APPOINTMENTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Oct 82 p 7

[Text]

PROVINCIAL, city and municipal treasurers, assessors and health officers shall be appointed by the ministries concerned only with the consent of the local executives in their places of assignment.

This substantial administrative supervision by provincial governors and city and municipal mayors over their respective treasurers, assessors and health officers is one of the major provisions of the proposed Local Government Code (PB No. 880) scheduled for floor debates at the Batasang Pambansa on Wednesday.

The Batasan committee on local government, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Jose A. Rono, who is also the Batasan floorleader, heeded the appeal of the local executives for some power over their treasurers, assessors and health officers.

The treasurers and assessors are appointed by the Ministry of Finance and the health officers by the Ministry of Health.

THE PROPOSED code, authored by 115 Batasan members headed by Rono, also the minister of local government, has been pending

consideration since its filing on June 9, 1980. It is designed to promote the autonomy of local government units to ensure their fullest development and make them more effective partners in the pursuit of national development and social progress.

Among the proposed code's salient provisions are:

- A city may either be highly urbanized or component. The former must have a minimum population of 150,000 and at least P30 million annual income. A city which does not meet these requirements is considered a component unit of the province in which it is geographically located.

- Voters in highly urbanized cities cannot vote for provincial officials, while those of component cities have this voting privilege.

- Cities with a population of 100,000 or less shall elect eight councilmen; those with more than 100,000 but not exceeding 120,000 population 10 councilmen; and those with more than 200,000 population 12 councilmen.

- Any elective official may be recalled upon petition of at least 25 percent of the total number of registered voters in the local government unit concerned based on the election immediately preceding such recall. The recall shall be made only once.

during his term of office for loss of confidence and shall not take place within two years from his assumption of office or one year immediately preceding a regular local election.

• The recall of a local elective official shall be effective only upon the election and proclamation of his successor receiving the highest number of votes. Should the official sought to be recalled receive the highest number of votes, confidence in him is thereby affirmed and he shall continue in office.

• The Commission on Election, shall conduct and supervise the election on recall.

CSO: 4200/48

UNIDO SPELLS OUT ELECTION POSITION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

THE UNITED Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) said yesterday it was willing to fight President Marcos in synchronized elections even next year, provided six safeguards it had proposed were adopted.

"If the minimum safeguards are granted, Mr. Marcos should advance the holding of synchronized elections to 1983," said UNIDO president Salvador H. Laurel. "We are prepared to fight."

Speaking for the UNIDO leadership, Laurel said:

"All we ask is a sporting chance. The ground rules must first be made fair. We must first be assured that it will be a real, honest-to-goodness election, not another farce."

UNIDO, an umbrella organization of 12 political parties and groups, offered the following "minimum safeguards":

1. The Commission on Elections must be reorganized to ensure free, orderly and honest elections.

2. The UNIDO must be accredited.

3. The Constitution must be amended to provide for the election of a Vice President, with the President and of members of the Batasang Pambansa by district for province and not by region.

4. The voters' list must be purged of fictitious names.

5. Block-voting must be repealed.

6. The UNIDO must be given

equal time and space in media.

THE ELECTION of a Vice President to replace the existing Executive Committee is among the amendments proposed by UNIDO in a resolution sent to Mr. Marcos last Saturday.

Laurel said the election of a Vice President to replace the existing Executive Committee would solve the problem of succession.

In the same resolution, UNIDO formally urged the creation of a "Preparatory Commission for National Reconciliation and Unification," to prevent further radicalization of the people that might lead to a bloody revolution.

Principal features of the UNIDO-sponsored extra-constitutional commission follow:

1. It shall be an extra-constitutional body.
2. It must have a limited term of one year.

3. Within the period of one year, it must: maintain peace and order; grant a general unconditional amnesty to all political offenders; cause the writing of a new Constitution; call a free, orderly and honest election under the new Constitution aforementioned; and conduct the day-to-day business of government.

4. All members shall be chosen by a consensus reached between the administration and the credible leaders of the opposition.

5. All members of the Commission shall be disqualified from running for President and Vice President under the new Constitution to ensure maximum credibility and objectivity.

The proposed Constitutional amendments include:

- a. The deletion of Article VII, Section 15, on the immunities of the President.
- b. The election of a Vice-President to replace the Executive Chancellor.
- c. The election of all the members of the Batasang Pambansa from representative districts rather than regions.
- d. The removal of Amendment No. 6, granting legislative powers to the President.
- e. The elimination of the power of non-judicial officers to issue warrants or orders of arrests and incarceration.

CSO: 4200/60

KBL HITS OPPOSITION CONDITIONS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by David C. Borje]

[Text] ALL THIS talk about synchronizing elections and possibly having President Marcos run in 1984 are "in the realm of speculation," Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez said yesterday.

Perez, chairman of the Batasan committee on revision of laws and codes and constitutional amendments, said the members of the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan "will first obtain guidance from a KBL caucus before finalizing their stand based on the results of public hearings."

He appealed to all concerned to submit their proposals formally during the public hearings which his committee will hold in Baguio on Oct. 23, Cebu and Davao on Oct. 29 and 30, and in Metro Manila in the first week of November.

Perez said the party decision of the KBL is necessary to make the proposals a matter of party responsibility.

He said the public hearings will touch on the synchronization of elections, turncoatism or political opportunism, accreditation of a second national political party, reapportionment of Batasan seats, and the proposed Election Code of 1983.

BATASAN majority leaders described last night as an "insult to the intelligence of the people" the opposition demand for so-called minimum

electoral safeguards as condition for participation in the proposed synchronized election of all national and local officials in 1984.

Assemblyman Friday F. San Juan (KBL-R4) said "rather than indulge in tired shop-worn dogmatizing, the opposition would be better off by exhibiting political maturity through constructive, responsible legislative work."

San Juan, also a minister of state for public works and highways, said: "The opposition are at it again with their old frivolous demands... instead of belly-aching at every turn which is symptomatic of immaturity, they would do well to devote their apparent surplus energy to more beneficial pursuit."

ASSEMBLYMAN SALVADOR B. Britanico (KBL-R6) called the demands of the United Nationalist Democratic Organizations (UNIDO), which include a reorganization of the Commission on Elections, longer campaign period, purging the voters' list of fictitious voters, equal time and space in the mass media, as "selfish, partisan heckling."

Britanico said the opposition should not indulge in "cheap political gimmickry" because, he said, principles and procedures have already been established and enshrined in the Constitution.

Vicente D. Millora (KBL-R-I) said: "For the umpteenth time they are making the same old demands in a presumptuous posture to ensure their participation in any future political exercise as it all would be lost if their demands were not granted - which is fanciful thinking at its best."

Millora said the rules the UNIDO wanted revamped "have been accepted and adhered to by our people in so many electoral contests in which members of the opposition themselves had participated in and, in some instances, even gained public office."

THE PHILIPPINES News Agency, meanwhile, reported that a number of local officials deplored the conditions imposed by the UNIDO.

They also commended President Marcos for his declared willingness to shorten his term—if this should be the consensus of the KBL—to accommodate those who favor synchronized elections. But they cautioned against hasty, ill-advised moves to amend the Constitution just to hand political whims.

Gov. Aguedo Agbayani (KBL) of Pangasinan said "we have to study very carefully any proposal to amend the Constitution. We can't play with the Constitution and do what we wish with it just to satisfy the whims of some individuals."

He was commenting on the option reportedly raised at the Batasan for a constitutional amendment that would cut the Presidential term to fit in with the proposed synchronized poll.

Mayor Macario Gorza (National Union for Liberation) of Sto. Tomas, Pampanga, commended President Marcos for expressing a willingness to run in a synchronized election even if it may mean cutting his

term in 1984. "He is really a troubleshooter who cannot be replaced, at this time, by any one of us in the Opposition."

Mayor Elias Lopez (NP) of Davao City said the President's gesture was "very good and shows his concern in promoting national unity."

Mayor Sultan Basilio Magat of Bontoc, Lanao del Sur, said synchronized elections will "minimize election expenses as well as man-hours spent by the people in going to the precincts in integrated local and national elections."

A Nacionalista Mayor from a Southern Tagalog town who asked not be identified in the meantime said "There are people who claim to be speaking for the Opposition who should instead keep quiet. There are a number of genuine members of the Opposition like me who ran and won on their own merits and resources without the help of those who now claim to champion the cause of the Opposition. These same people who mock our electoral processes pretend to speak for us when their motives are clearly transparent — to advance their own personal ambitions."

Acting Silay Mayor Luis Ledesma said that "airing of views and proposals without a prior and clearly defined policy that they are out to contest the balloting may not sound too sincere."

Mayor Edwin Perez of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental, said that "the President has already expressed willingness to shorten his own term of office to accommodate any challenger, and it becomes incumbent on the Opposition to clarify to the people that they are out to give them a clear choice on whom they would want to elect."

"The most important consideration should be that the Opposition makes clear that it will exercise its function and its duty to present an opposition slate," the two mayors said.

CSO: 4200/60

REGIONAL INTELLIGENCE BODIES FORMED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Oct 82 p 32

[Text]

Brig. General Vicente Eduardo, Region 3 PC-INP regional commander, has formed a regional intelligence coordinating agency in consonance with Executive Order 829, issued last Sept. 11 providing for the strengthening of civil and military intelligence network to boost the fight against crimes.

The regional intelligence body is supposed to consist of the national bureau of investigation, finance intelligence bureau, bureau of land transportation, bureau of internal revenue, customs bureau, fisheries, and forestry, from among civil authorities performing intelligence operations together with the various armed forces agencies.

The regional intelligence body, presided by General Eduardo, met the other day in San Fernando, Pampanga and took up the united direction and integration of intelligence operations for the benefit of the law enforcing agencies, the judiciary, and community.

General Eduardo underscored the purpose of the regional intelligence body in the government campaign against criminality, pointing out that the consolidation of reports on crimes in the region will tremendously help government authorities in dealing with the general public.

CSO: 4200/48

PHILIPPINES

REWARD OFFERED FOR CPP LEADERS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

THE DEFENSE ministry released yesterday the latest list of ranking leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army, a number of whom have been either arrested or killed by military operatives.

The list includes the amounts of reward set by the military for the capture of the CPP/NPA leaders.

The list is in a ministry order dated Jan. 11 this year declassified only yesterday by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

THE LIST follows.

1. *Rodolfo Salas y Canda*, alias Commander Bilog, Henry, Rudy Ong, Nilo Daniel, Jasmin Amping, Ruffy, Ruben, Mallari, Edwin, Joaquin, Joe, and Jack; chairman, CPP central committee; member, political bureau; chairman, executive committee; and chairman, military commission; P250,000.

2. *Juanito Rivera y Macaspac*, alias Juaning, Juan, Teddy, Ching, Kulot, Bato, Eming, and Chiling, vice chairman, CPP central committee; member, political bureau; member, executive committee; and vice chairman, military commission; P200,000.

3. *Rafael Baylosis y De Guzman*, alias Raul, Raf, Bando, Rolando, Dong, Raffy, Roly, and Bong;

member, executive committee; secretary general, secretariat; and secretary, Northeastern Luzon regional party committee; P200,000.

4. *Ignacio Capigan*, alias Commander Nick, Bot, Pat, Abe, Paul, Larry, Lazaro, and Lizardo, member of the central and executive committees; secretary, Northeastern Luzon regional party committee; and member, National Military Commission, P175,000.

5. *Izagani Serrano y Rodriguez*, alias Tony, and Gani, who was arrested last month in connection with the military crackdown plot to communist elements involved in the September plot to overthrow the government, P150,000.

6. *Bentito Tiamzon y Enriquez*, alias Victoriano, Benny, Victor, Nick, Doming, Ben, Dencio, and Arnel; member, CPP central committee; and secretary of the Eastern Visayas regional party committee; P150,000.

7. *Noel Estabag*, a member of the CPP central committee who was arrested last January in Metro Manila, P150,000.

8. *Sotero Llaman*, alias Nognog, Fidel, Samuel, Honestio, Jovencio, Nomer, Terencio, Jose Protesto, Teroy, Nonito, Zald, Magno, Honorato, Enoy, Tiago, Arlan, Augusto, and Deogracias; member of

the CPP central committee and secretary of the Bicol regional party committee, P150,000.

9. *Romulo Kintanar*, alias Rolly, Ben, Commander Recto, Rex, Budot, Ronnie, Rudy, and Ricky, member of the CPP central committee and deputy secretary of the committee in Mindanao, P150,000.

10. *Prudencio Calebid*, alias Ding, Demy, Balding, Romeo, De la Pena, Art, Alias, Commander De Leon, Sulsi, Ninoy, Bukod, Commander Boy, Dencio, Rosal, Lt. Uy, and Fred; member, executive committee; secretary, national commission on education and propaganda, and Deputy Secretary, Eastern Visayas regional party committee, P150,000.

11. *Edgar Jopson y Mirason*, member of the central committee, political bureau and the national commission on education and propaganda (NCEP); and head of the National Instructors Bureau. He was killed in an encounter with the military on Sept. 23 in Davao City, P125,000.

12. *Antonio Zuma*, alias Carling, Nick, Joquin and Ka Tony, member of the central committee and the NCEP and editor of the "Ang Bayan," P125,000.

13. *Santiago Sta. Romana*, alias Chito; member, central committee; now in the People's Republic of China, P125,000.

14. *Ericson Baculimo*, alias Eric and Eric Rivera; member, central committee, now in China, P125,000.

15. *Horacio Morales y Roales Jr.*, head of the National Democratic Front and an alternate member of the central committee. He is now under military custody, P100,000.

16. *Mila Aguilar-Roque*, alias Maria Diday, Dory, Shizley, and Lee, head of the so-called middle forces, a bureau under the national commission on organization, P100,000.

17. *Josefino Corpuz*, alias Banong, Joey, Amang, Joseph, Gil, Joel, Bruno, Badong, Romeo, Ka Nick, Castaneda and Hly, secretary of the Central-Eastern Luzon regional party committee, P100,000.

18. *Roberto Tañed y Dalfo*, alias Kim, Pat, Mirong, Poi, and Manny, secretary, Central Western Luzon regional party committee, P100,000.

The amounts prescribed will be paid to any person who furnishes information for the surrender, arrest, capture or neutralization of the CPP/NPA leaders still on the loose.

CSO: 4200/48

REWARD OFFERED FOR CAPTURE OF REBEL PRIESTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

CALASIAU, Pangasinan — The PC in Region 1 yesterday asked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to set a reward of P130,000 each for the capture of two rebel priests operating in the region.

Brig. Gen. Victorino Azada, regional PC commander, made the request to Enrile during the latter's visit here Saturday.

Azada identified the two priests as Fr. Conrado Balweg and Fr. Zacarias Agatep.

Enrile arrived here Saturday afternoon as guest speaker at the joint induction of the Lions cabinet officers and the District 301-C lionsess officers.

AZADA told Enrile that the more active dissident groups operating in the region were those of the two rebel priests.

Balweg, parish priest of Sallapanda, Abra, and director of the Fr. Arnaldo High School in the same town, reportedly joined the New People's Army in Kalinga-Apayao after he became the subject of an

arrest order for recruiting cadres for the Communist Party of the Philippines in his school and parish.

The defense ministry said that Balweg is the leader of an NPA group which attacked a PC detachment at the Bagong-Buhay gold mine in Balatok, Paasi, Kalinga-Apayao on Sept. 11, 1980. Seven government troopers were killed in that attack.

He was shown in a British Broadcasting Corp. documentary in military combat uniform and brandishing an M-16 assault rifle. During the interview with the BBC, Balweg reportedly said that holding a rifle was part of his religious ritual.

The military said Agatep, parish priest of Cauayan, Ilocos Sur, was responsible for procuring firearms and bullets for the dissidents in Northern Philippines.

CSO: 4200/49

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS NUMBER OF CLERICAL REBELS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Oct 82 p 4

[*"Over a Cup of Coffee" column by Teodoro F. Valencia*]

[Excerpt]

A certain Asistio, cornered at the Social Action Center in Samar, once confessed that 75 priests and nuns are involved in the subversive movement in that area. Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rofio quickly convened a meeting of mayors, priests, nuns and civic leaders to find out if the situation in his native Samar has really deteriorated that fast. He found out that at the most six religious are in the movement, not 75. In fact, the number of priests and nuns in all of Samar is very much less than 75.

CSO: 4200/49

PHILIPPINES

TRIO LINKED TO REBEL GUN SUPPLY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

THREE persons believed supplying guns to rebels were captured yesterday by government operatives.

The trio were caught in Oriental Mindoro where an armory reportedly being used as a supply base of dissidents was found in a raid last week.

Their arrest solved a mystery on who were stocking the place with assorted guns and bullets found buried near a cluster of huts in the remote Lumang Bayan barangay in San Teodoro town.

The place, which appeared abandoned during the first raid, was reported being used as a meeting point of rebels operating in the area.

AFTER DAYS of surveillance, the operatives returned in a follow-up operation and found and arrested the three suspects.

Their identities were ordered withheld by Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, pending completion of investigation.

Seized by the operatives were assorted high-caliber guns and bullets, including five Heckler and Koch assault rifles, regarded as one-

of-the-best firearms in the world market today.

Also confiscated were 29 long magazines for HK rifles, nine magazines for sterling 9mm rifles, 820 bullets for carbines, a Soviet-made AK rifle, an armalite, cleaning rods for guns, and four magazines for Thompson sub-machieguns.

THE GUNS and bullets are enough to equip several rebel squads on sabotage missions, investigators said.

Some of them were similar to guns recovered by government troopers in recent clashes with rebel bands in the region, bolstering a theory that the place was being used as a supply base of dissidents.

Investigators declined to give details of information drawn from the suspects.

They hinted, however, that the suspects gave leads to a well-financed gunrunning syndicate believed to be one of the main sources of arms for rebels.

CSO: 4200/49

BISHOP COMMENTS ON LIQUIDATIONS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

THE BISHOP of Catarman, Northern Samar, denied yesterday reports that some priests in his diocese have joined the dissident movement in the province.

"I want to put on record that no priest of the Catarman diocese has gone to the hills or joined the dissidents," said Bishop Angel T. Hobayan in a press statement.

Hobayan was earlier reported to be the object of a liquidation plan of a group of rebel priests in the Visayas on suspicion that he was working for the government.

"The news item comes as a complete and threatening surprise," commented Hobayan. "As priest for the past 20 years and as a bishop for the past seven years, I have consistently preached the Good News of salvation through Jesus Christ and I have tried to serve the people of Samar... by promoting their spiritual and material welfare."

HOBAYAN said as bishop of Catarman, he was responsible for the church of Northern Samar. "I have no authority in the diocese of Calbayog and hence no authority over its priests and institutions," he added.

He said as Catarman bishop, he has called the attention of the government and of the military on certain abuses and areas of neglect affecting the people of Northern Samar.

"On other occasions, I have cooperated and have asked my priests to cooperate with the local government and the military in projects benefitting the people of the diocese of Catarman," he said.

CSO: 4200/49

BID TO INFILTRATE ARMED FORCES EXPOSED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

CATBALOGAN, Western Samar, Oct. 7 - Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile disclosed yesterday attempts of anti-government elements to infiltrate the military.

He said the maneuver seeks to divide the military through intrigues and black propaganda.

Enrile gave participants in a seminar here on counter-insurgency an overview of how communists work "to destroy the country's institutions and install a dictatorship ruled not by the proletariat but by communist elite."

SOME 140 mayors, three governors and other local officials are participating in the three-day seminar, which seeks to counteract the dissidents' shift in tactics from armed operation to political struggle.

Enrile warned that the reverses suffered by dissidents in armed activities could not stop them from pursuing their goal to capture political power through violent means.

Enrile cited mayors and other local officials for their efforts to fight the dissidents. Some of these

officials had been liquidated by dissidents for opposing the communist movement, he said.

Some of these officials were:

- Mayor Labian of Matuiginao, Western Samar, who was killed in 1980 while leading a team to recover the body of Romualdo Diaz, a Sanggunian member who was also killed in a dissident attack the day before.
- Mayor Saberon of Pinabacdao, who was killed, along with his three-year-old son along Maharlika Highway on Dec. 1, 1981.

- Mayor Lucero of Cuaayog City, who was assassinated last April 4.

- Mayor Pedro Hilvano of Sta. Rita who was ambushed and killed along with his six other companions last May 11.

- Nestor Bago, a home industry training supervisor of the Wright Vocational School in Western Samar who was shot and killed inside the school compound last April 5.

CSO: 4200/48

PHILIPPINES

NPA SQUAD REPORTEDLY OUT TO KILL MAYOR

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Oct 82 p 27

[Text]

The mayor of a terror-stricken town in Sorsogon (Bicol) went on a forced leave and is reportedly hiding in Metro Manila following the kidnap-slaying of his municipal secretary early last week allegedly perpetrated by members of the New People's Army (NPA), a reliable informant, who requested anonymity, told Bulletin Today.

The informant, a native of Sorsogon town and works in a government television station, said Pilar Mayor Jose Dohitta escaped about the same day that the head of his municipal secretary, Manuel Lobriga, was delivered to his family.

He said that Dohitta is also the object of a liquidation squad of the NPA whose men ambushed and killed 10 PC soldiers and eight other civilians aboard a mini-bus in that town late last month. The incident set off an intensified military-police manhunt for the armed terrorists —

resulting in numerous clashes between PC-police and armed terrorists in far-flung cities and barangays near the town proper, he disclosed.

He said that as a result of these armed confrontations, military, education and local authorities have suspended afternoon classes in the elementary and high school levels in all barangays and in the poblacion.

Meanwhile, the same informant told BT that the Rural Bank in Pilar has stopped operations and its cash deposits were transferred to the Philippine National Bank in Legazpi city (Albay) for fear of being attacked and robbed by armed men.

He said military and police authorities received intelligence reports that the same group that staged that daring attack on a mini-bus that killed Constabulary soldiers and civilian passengers are planning to raid the said bank. (Pete Esbur)

CSO: 4200/60

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST EXAMINES ASSEMBLYMAN'S VIENS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by Apolonio Batalla: "Some Weaknesses"]

[Text]

THESE days ex-Cabinet member Vicente T. Paterno serves the administration in an extra-Cabinet fashion. The Assemblyman takes the trouble of questioning some policies as well as the direction being taken by the economy.

A few days ago we referred to an address he made at the National Defense College of the Philippines. In that speech he mentioned the difficulties of regionalization as he advocated the allocation of more funds for local governments.

In regard to regionalization, he mentioned the formulation of Regional Development Councils some years back. The councils were established for the purpose of formulating economic development plans for the regions.

Each year, a council is supposed to make a list of economic development projects and programs. The list is submitted to NEDA for consideration and for inclusion in the next year's budget.

Unfortunately, the annual lists of projects submitted are so long and their cumulative values so large that they do not stand any chance of being implemented.

When the lists are submitted to the ministries, they are used mainly for reference purposes. The result is the actual decision as to which projects are to be implemented in a

region are made by the ministry rather than by the regional representatives.

A few days ago Assemblyman Paterno made some important observations at a meeting of the Philippine Futuristics Society. (See Business Day, Oct. 7.)

In his speech, he lamented, among other things, the undue attention given by the economy to certain export crops, such as sugar and coconut.

He said that with only 40 per cent of the land being arable and given the relatively large population, the country should not give priority to export crops over other food crops.

He noted that low agricultural productivity directly resulted from the extensive cultivation of crops largely intended for the export market.

In terms of value per hectare, he said, coconut is a low-productivity crop, especially at present prices. He proposed: "Either we increase the productivity of coconut land by having other crops on the same hectare or we phase out coconut and put in higher-value crops."

As regards sugar, he noted that prospects are bleak. "If you've read the World Bank review," he said, "sugar at prospective world prices does not seem valuable enough."

Assemblyman Paterno expressed the view that agriculture should take precedence over industry at this stage of development. He said that was his view even when he was

Minister of Industry.

He said: "In my mind the chief function of industry at this stage of development in which we are at the present time is to provide jobs, to provide a greater opportunity to people who are coming out of school. If we look at the investment in a steel mill of \$1.2 billion and the (low) employment that it will generate, it almost seems criminal to spend money which we really can't afford to spend on an activity which will not provide or which will not answer the chief requirement of the country at the present time."

Assemblyman Paterno also dwelt at some length on the productivity of industry. He expressed the view that the capital productivity in the Philippines is the lowest in Asia partly because of the business abuse of credit and because of overpricing. In this connection he also questioned the technical competence of business executives. There are, he said, very few chief executives who know what is going on in the factory.

He said they are mostly finance, marketing, and public relations men and that there are very few engineers and scientists among them. Hence, on the rare occasions they visit the factory, the visits are PR gestures.

Because of the orientation of the chief executives, there is no advance in technology, Paterno said, and there is a failure to motivate workers.

CSO: 4200/48

PHILIPPINES

LABOR LEADERS WARNED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

CEBU CITY, Oct. 11 — Labor Minister Bias F. Opie last night attacked labor leaders using trade unions as a front to promote subversive goals.

Opie, who was the guest speaker in the closing ceremonies of the 7th National Congress of the Associated Labor Unions (ALU) here, said some trade unions are working not to help workers but to destabilize and overthrow the government.

"We will not grant subversive labor leaders an opportunity to ... into power over the dead bodies of millions of our people in a bloody civil war," he added.

He, however, cautioned the military against hastily branding legitimate labor activities as subversive.

Opie said he disagrees with many of his colleagues in the administration who see in strong trade unions a threat to democracy. "Trade unions are necessary to make Philippine democracy succeed," he said.

He cited the ALU for proving that "trade unions in the Philippines can be viable, responsible, respectable, and a force for a promotion of stability, peace, and justice."

Opie exhorted labor and management to face economic adversity together "on the basis of shared sacrifice" as the only means to survive present recession and attain economic progress in the future. (Cerge Ramonade)

CSO: 4200/48

PRICE CONTROLS EASED SOON

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Oct 82 p 12

[Text]

The government is considering to reduce the number of products covered under the price control list in a move to de-regulate the pricing system being enforced on producers of goods.

Government sources disclosed that the Ministry of Trade and Industry is preparing a paper recommending price controls only for sugar, coconut oil, rice, corn and milk from the nine commodities in the original list.

The sources said the price stabilization council, the ministry's arm charged with fixing the prices on the covered commodities, is finalizing the paper together with the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA).

Under the paper's recommendation, pricing control will be lifted on pork cuts, chicken, eggs, canned fish and school supplies which include intermediate and grade pads, composition notebooks, spiral notebooks, ball-pens and pencils.

The sources said the reduced coverage of the price control law is being given emphasis on the "quantitative rather than on a conceptual basis" for the recommended action.

The sources did not explain the recommendation but they said the paper is already being finalized.

At the same time, the sources said the delisting of canned fish is being treated with an accompanying tariff adjustment on imports which dominate local supply.

Tariff data from the NEDA are still being clarified for canned tuna's delisting from the price control law.

The sources observed that the commodity is being given special treatment since there are six brands which composed imported canned fish.

Local canned fish, packed with tomato or chili sauce, is sold at P1.85 per tin and P2 at the public markets and

sari-sari stores.

The imported commodity, on the other hand, is being sold at P2.35 and P2.50 per tin at the groceries and public markets, respectively.

The lifting of price control on the affected commodities, sources said, has been brought about by the clamor of the manufacturers and the industries to de-regulate government-controlled pricing and uphold the free-enterprise system being adopted by the country.

Manufacturers have earlier complained of difficulties arising from the price control since it does not reflect production costs and other market forces.

The PSC issued a memorandum last March 15 setting a retail price ceilings of controlled commodities for Metro Manila area.

Under the circular, rice is pegged at a price of P3.10 per kilo on supermarkets and groceries as well as on public markets and sari-sari stores.

Corn grits is priced at P2.15 per kilo on both outlets.

The sources said the so-called socialized pricing policy on some of the commodities had already outlived its purpose since the manufacturers are taking the brunt of increased production costs.

PHILIPPINES

ARABIC PROPOSED IN LIEU OF SPANISH

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Oct 82 p 8

[Text]

CEBU CITY, Oct. 6 — Many top officials of state colleges and universities of the country batted for replacement of Spanish with Arabic as a required or optional subject in collegiate curriculum of institutions of higher learning.

The officials taking part in the seminar workshops on higher education curriculum sponsored by the Philippine Association of State Universities and Colleges (PASUC) here, said offering Arabic instead of Spanish is more relevant to the needs of the times.

PASUC president, Dr. Jaime Gellor, said the move strongly jibes with the recent program of the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sports to integrate Madrasah schools into the public school system.

Gellor, president of the Bukidnon State Col-

lege, said knowledge in Arabic will bring unprecedented benefits to local college students, specially those with intention of seeking employment later in the Middle East countries where Arabic speaking workers like nurses, engineers, and skilled and non-skilled workers are in demand.

Dr. Edgardo Santos, vice president of Don Mariano Marcos Polytechnic State College, said the move will enable Christian students to understand Muslim culture more.

This will ultimately bring about more harmonious relationship between Muslims and Christians in the country.

Erdulfo Fernando of Western Mindanao State University said the move is a step in the right direction.
(T. Rimando)

CSO: 4200/48

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

OIL FIRMS GIVEN OFFSET FUNDS--PRESIDENT MARCOS yesterday directed the Minister of Energy and the national treasury to refund the foreign exchange losses of local oil companies estimated at P2 billion, arising from the importation of crude oil. Oil imports are paid for in US dollars whose value has gradually been increasing in relation to the peso. The reimbursement will be taken from the Consumer Price Equalization Fund (CPEF) which was built up to take care of future oil price increases. Since oil prices have been declining, however, the CPEF is now being used instead to cover for foreign exchange losses of the oil companies. THE PRESIDENT'S order was contained in Letter of Instructions 1271 issued on recommendation of Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata, Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco, Board of Energy Chairman Ponciano Mathay and National Treasurer Victor Macalino. As of last June 30, the money available from the CPEF was P2.37 billion from total gross collections of P7.8 billion. The CPEF provides a market mechanism to equalize disparities in crude oil prices at a time when OPEC members could not agree on a common price. The mechanism prevents oil companies that import from a variety of countries from either suffering large losses or making windfall profits. The CPEF was, however, used since last year to cover foreign exchange differences arising from fluctuations in the exchange rate. The President's action will make unnecessary for the time being for oil companies to petition for another round of price increases to cover additional foreign exchange cost of the crude oil imports arising from fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates. [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Oct 82 pp 1, 6]

ADDITIONAL COAST GUARD DISTRICTS--THE Philippine Coast Guard will soon increase the number of its districts from four to eight. Commodore Brillante C. Ochoco, PCG commandant, said the plan is designed to "achieve maximum decentralization, optimum delegation and delineation of functions within the command." Ochoco disclosed the plan during the 81st anniversary of the Coast Guard last Sunday. AFP Chief of Staff Fabian Ver approved in principle Ochoco's recommendations to increase the operational districts of the Coast Guard from four to eight. "While the land-based Philippine Constabulary has 13 regional commands," Ver said, "the Philippine Coast Guard--its counterpart at sea--has only four operational districts." Citing facts and figures, Ver said that "about 80 percent of global international trade use the sea in transporting goods. About 85 percent of our own domestic commodities are distributed by water transport." He concluded by saying that the sealanes will remain vital to the country's economy, being a country with 7,100 islands, hugged by 14,400 miles of coastlines, and with a water area almost six times that covered by our land mass. After his speech, Ver signed a directive authorizing hazardous pay of P100 a month to lighthouse keepers throughout the country. [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Oct 82 p 9]

GENERAL ELECTION BEFORE END OF YEAR

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 3 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Gairika Perusinghe]

[Text]

An order placed by the government printer, Mr. Neville Nanayakkara with a British firm for a large stock of the security paper used to print ballot papers has given rise to speculation that Parliamentary Elections may be held before the end of this year.

The stock of 2500 reams of security paper is scheduled to arrive in the first half of November, according to the Government printer.

Answering questions by 'The Island' Mr. Nanayakkara said that he would be prepared to provide the necessary documents for the elections by the end of November or early December.

Already there were stocks of about a thousand reams in the country and another 2500 additional reams were required.

He said that he had not been notified by the Commissioner of Elections about a forthcoming election.

Both President Jayewardene and Trade Minister Athulathmudali have hinted at the possibility of the UNP holding a referendum to seek a mandate to continue for six years more in office in the event of President Jayewardene being re-elected President. The President's remark at Anuradhapura that if the UNP is returned at the Presidential election the country's electoral map would not be necessary for 10 years is interpreted as indicating such a possibility.

On the other hand, all Opposition candidates have promised to immediately dissolve Parliament if they are elected.

CSO: 4200/50

STEPS TAKEN ON TAMIL EELAM INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 7 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by D. B. S. Jeyaraj]

[Text]

The convenor of the London-based Tamil co-ordinating committee Mr. K. Vaikunthavasan and the organising secretary of the Tamil Eelam Liberation Front, Mr. M. K. Eelaventhan are signatories to a working paper on the establishment of an "Interim provisional government of Thamil Eelam" that is being currently circulated.

The document which deals with the history and background of the intended interim government also includes a programme of the "Socialist secular state of Thamil Eelam".

Mr. Eelavendan the TELF secretary told "The Island" that the working paper was being circulated of to create an awareness about the necessity for establishing an Interim government.

Mr. Eelavendan said that at the world Eelam conference held in New York on July a resolution calling for the establishment of an Interim government had been proposed by Mr. Vaikunthavasan and seconded by Mr. Kovai Mahesan of the TELF.

The resolution instead of being put to the vote was referred to the

world Eelam liberation council. The working paper was meant to initiate action on this he said.

The working paper cites provisional governments established in recent world history such as the Algerian free French govt. The provisional Indian National Government by Subhash Chandra Bose the Welsh provisional Government in Britain, the Iranian govt. in exile in France by Bani Sadr and the Khalistan govt. in Canada.

Stating that self-determination is followed by self-proclamation the paper calls for an Interim government as "legally feasible and constitutionally acceptable".

The programme for the Interim government includes the dismantling of the military occupation of Thamil Eelam and establishing a non-aligned state, setting up a peoples' assembly elected on universal franchise, granting of citizenship and voting rights to all Tamil-speaking people, and building up an independent national economy.

Mr. Eelavendan who returned to the country after a long stay abroad told "The Island" that he was quizzed by CID officials about his trip at the airport.

CSO: 4200/50

SPLINTER GROUP BEHIND BOMB ATTACKS

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 3 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by D. B. S. Jeyaraj]

[Text]

Security forces believe that the recent spate of parcel bombs in the North, the attempt to blow up the Karainagar cause way and the bomb found at Karainagar Hindu College were all the work of a splinter group headed by Vincent Mariansvagam alias "Pulavar". Pulavar was a member of the group headed by Palamottai Sivan which itself was a breakaway from Umamaheswarams group. Pulavar is said to be knowledgeable in the manufacture of explosives having lived in PLO camps in Lebanon. He is now said to be the leader of his own group.

He is also wanted in connection with the Kilinochchi bank robbery and the Murder of Constable Maheswaranathan in Chuliparam. It is understood that, of the five unexploded bombs found after the abortive bid at the karainagar causeway, two weighed 10 kilos each. If they had exploded the whole causeway may have been blown up thereby cutting off Ka-

rainagar from Jaffna mainland by road. Also a Mini-bus carrying passengers that had been travelling in front of the Naval convoy had a miraculous escape as the bombs had exploded barely 25 yards away from it. The Army bomb disposal men had performed the dangerous task of clearing the causeway within a record time of one and a half hours. The people of the area too had been subject to unnecessary hardship by the explosion as they had to walk the entire length of the causeway for sometime until the causeway has cleared for use by vehicles again.

CSO: 4200/50

ARMS CACHE FOUND IN VILLAGE

Colombo SUN in English 4 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

Police yesterday raided an arms manufactory at Mancharithoduwai, a village two miles south of Batticaloa.

The police team led by Sub Inspector Ramawickrama discovered 115 swords, six kris knives and three guns and also certain material for the manufacture of swords.

Nine youths have been taken into custody in this connection.

Police sources told 'SUN' that it was believed that this subversive activity had been going on for some time.

It is also suspected that a portion of the arms manufactured here had been distributed to various parts of the country.

The CID has been called in to investigate.

CSO: 4200/50

THAILAND

FORMER STUDENT ACTIVISTS TO RUN IN ELECTIONS

BK180211 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Leaders of the defunct National Students Centre of Thailand (NSCT) and Socialist Party of Thailand (SPT) will run in the next general elections under the banner of the National Democratic Party (NDP), a party executive said yesterday.

In an interview with THE NATION, NDP secretary general Dr Athit Urairat named former NSCT secretary general Sombat Thamrongthanyawong, former NSCT deputy secretary general Wirat Sakchiraphaphong and Prayun Akkharabowon as some of the candidates to stand in the polls under the NDP banner.

He said Sutham Saengprathu, the last NSCT secretary general, Somphong Sakrawi, former president of the Ramkhamhaeng University Students Club, Phiraphon Tiyakasem, former president of the Thammasat University Students Club, and many other former student activists had decided to join the party, but remained undecided as to whether they will run in the next polls.

The former students leaders will join the "Young National Democracy Party" (YNDP), an organization for younger members of the NDP, Dr Athit said.

He said among the former socialist leaders to run in the general elections on the ticket of the NDP were Khlaeo Norapati, former leader of the United Socialist Front Party, former SPT leader Col Somkit Sisanghom, former SPT deputy leader Khaisaeng Suksai, Chamni Sakset and Khomsan Phongsutham, a member of the new force Central Committee.

Sombat will contest in Constituency One in Bangkok while Wirat, Khomsan, and Chamni will run in the Nakhon Si Thammarat team led by leader of the April 1-3 abortive coup Gen San Chitpatima, according to Dr Athit.

He said that Prayun, who was fielded by the Social Action Party (SAP) in last year's Phatthalung by election and lost to deputy communications minister Wira Musikaphong, will run in the same province.

Khlaeo and Khaisaeng will be field in Khon Kaen while Col Somkit will join deputy NDP leader Prayun Suraniwong and former member of the new force Central Committee Dr Pramot Nakhonthap on a team of NDP candidates to run in Udon Thani, according to Dr Athit.

Dr Athit also said the YNDP was set up with the purpose of training the new generation of party members to approach politics with ideals that can resist the temptations offered by influential and affluent people.

CSO: 4200/66

ENVOY TO PRC INTERVIEWED ON REGIONAL SITUATION

BK170212 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Beijing—China has turned down an offer from Hanoi to sign a non-aggression pact because it fears that would allow Vietnam to move the bulk of its troops posted along the Chinese-Vietnamese border into Kampuchea, Thai ambassador to Beijing Koson Sinhuwanon said.

In an exclusive interview with THE NATION, Ambassador Koson quoted the Chinese as saying that the decision to reject such a pact was made on "strategic grounds."

"They told me that they had no problems with Vietnam and could reach a non-aggression pact with their communist neighbour. But Beijing decided against it because of their global strategy," said Koson, who was implying that growing influence of the Soviet Union in the region is a major concern.

He quoted the Chinese as saying it would be in their interest to reach such a pact with Vietnam so that the budget being used to support troops along the border with Vietnam could be spent instead to modernize the army.

"Not that Beijing does not take into account the safety of the Chinese people on the border who are frequently attacked by Vietnamese soldiers, and not that China does not want to save the military budget it uses to retain forces on the frontier, but the pact was rejected because China wants to keep Vietnamese forces along the border," Koson quoted the Chinese as saying.

Koson said there was a "tacit understanding" that China would take action in the event of a Vietnamese attack on Thailand. "They said if Vietnam invades Thailand, they will have to study the situation.... But it is obvious that China would have to take some kind of action. As to what kind of action that country would take, it depends on the situation," he said.

The outgoing ambassador, who is due to take up a new assignment in West Germany, added that China might not react to a Vietnamese incursion into Thailand, but would have to do something "for the common benefit" in case of a large-scale Vietnamese invasion.

Beijing also did not object to Thailand and the other ASEAN members strengthening the non-communist forces in the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, according to Koson.

"They (the Chinese) do not mind even though the non-communist resistance factions might become stronger than the Khmer Rouge. But the non-communist factions must not be strengthened only to fight against the Khmer Rouge," Koson said.

The ambassador said that China had to continue supporting the Khmer Rouge as it is still the only fighting force able to resist and undermine the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

The Khmer Rouge and the non-communist Khmer resistance groups led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann agreed to form a coalition government to fight against the Vietnamese troops occupying Kampuchea in June.

Koson said Bangkok and Beijing were unanimous on major issues concerning the Kampuchean conflict.

CSO: 4200/66

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES MAJOR TAX CHANGES

BK160200 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday announced a major restructuring of the taxation system, aimed at bringing in additional income of more than 10,105 million baht this fiscal year.

All changes are effective immediately.

Import taxes on many manufactured items will be increased, but slashed for some consumer goods. Petrol prices are not affected. Imported liquor will cost more but imported foodstuffs will cost less. Income taxes will not be changed, but corporate taxpayers will have to file more often.

A special 10 per cent surcharge, applicable for only one year, will be added to the import tax on many items.

The announcement said the changes are aimed at improving fiscal and monetary stability, boosting efficiency of tax collection and encouraging production and employment.

The restructuring, which will involve the revenue, excise and customs departments, is expected to bring in an additional 6,545 million baht, while the changes in tax rates should yield another 3,560 million baht.

Among the changes are:

Import tax surcharge. The import tax on most goods is increased by 10 per cent. Exceptions include petroleum and petroleum products, skimmed milk, milk powder, butter fat, some kinds of sports equipment, some kinds of musical instruments, safety devices and energy saving equipment.

This extra tax will be calculated after all other tax changes have been taken into account, so in cases where the basic tax is reduced the price may still fall despite collection of the extra 10 percent.

The announcement said the 10 per cent levy is a temporary measure which will not be enforced for more than 1 year.

Higher import duties. There will be increases, yet to be specified, in the import duty on some products, including plastic colour, plaster and boats under 1,000 tons. This is aimed at helping local producers of these items.

There will be a three per cent increase in the import tax rate for many other goods which have long been protected by high tariff rates. Exceptions, considered necessities, are skimmed milk, milk powder, butter fat, petroleum and petroleum products, detergent chemicals, textile chemicals and scrap iron.

Import tax reductions. The tax rates for some imported goods will be substantially reduced in order to promote efficiency and competitiveness among local producers. The tax on imported garments will fall from 80 per cent to 60 per cent; on foodstuffs from 80 per cent to 30 per cent; and on toys, cameras and films from 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

Imported alcoholic beverages. The tax on imported whisky and brandy is increased by 10 baht a bottle, while the tax on imported beer is doubled from four baht a litre to eight baht per litre.

Excise taxes. The whole structure of taxes on domestic liquor is to be changed. Spirits will be classified as plain liquor and liquor produced from alcohol, and tax, which was hitherto levied as a specific amount per bottle, will now be calculated on an ad valorem basis, based on the price of the liquor, or on a specific basis, whichever is greater.

Income tax regulations. There is no change in the income tax rate, but all kinds of corporate taxpayers--such as professionals like doctors, lawyers and writers--are now required to file their income tax returns at the revenue department twice yearly.

This is aimed at being fair to large corporate firms (with registered capital of over 10 million baht or sales revenue of over 50 million baht per annum) which already have to pay tax twice yearly, and to employees whose tax is withheld monthly.

The revenue department will also set up a special committee to consider special tax disputes and help solve problems over valuation of property or income or tax rates. This is aimed at facilitating tax payments.

The department will also improve its criteria for the evaluation of immovable property.

CSO: 4200/66

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NATURAL GAS RESERVES

BK151559 Hong Kong AFP in English 0846 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Bangkok, 15 Oct (AFP)—Thailand appeared today to have scaled down its estimate of natural gas reserves in the Gulf of Thailand, which are being counted on to fuel a new era of prosperity here.

Thongchat Hongladarom, governor of the Petroleum Authority of Thailand, said reserves were now estimated at 15-16 trillion cubic feet, enough to ensure a "far, far better" economic future for Thailand.

Though Mr Thongchat did not compare his estimate with previous ones, Thailand's department of mineral resources in February of last year put reserves at the much-higher figure of 25 trillion cubic feet.

The department said at the time this included proven reserves of 5.1 trillion cubic feet, probable reserves of 5.5 trillion cubic feet and 14.4 trillion cubic feet in two categories of possible reserves.

Mr Thongchat, speaking at a seminar on the Thai economy sponsored by the American Chamber of Commerce here, acknowledged the government was facing problems because of a supply shortfall from the first offshore gas field.

But he stressed that Thailand, which currently imports foreign oil to meet about 80 percent of its energy needs, would be self-sufficient in energy supply in the next decade.

By 1990, Mr Thongchat said, Thailand would produce sufficient natural gas to pare its energy bill by 1,000 million dollars a year, or about 31 percent of the total outlay for petroleum imports last year.

He noted that the authorities were also still hoping for commercially viable inland oil fields in north central Thailand following crude finds by the Thai Shell Exploration and Production Company last year.

"We are fishing for a big fish," Mr Thongchat said.

Deputy Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun, speaking to the same seminar, said Thailand was pressing ahead with plans to transform the eastern seaboard, where the gas comes ashore, into a zone of gas-related industries.

Government officials have said gas shortfalls are likely to hurt the areas' first-phase development plans, but the longer term depends on adjustment of the projects to correspond with the actual gas supply.

CSO: 4200/65

THAILAND

BRIEFS

JOINING KRIANGSAK DENIED--The New Force Party will field more than minimum 161 candidates in next year's general election, but only hope to win enough seats to stay in parliament, deputy party leader Bunruang Thawonsawat said yesterday. "We do not expect that we would win many seats in the next general election. It would be a fierce fight among the big political parties, which command great financial backings," said the MP from Khon Kaen. Meanwhile, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] Mr Khlaeo Norapati, announced yesterday that the party will field at least 200 candidates to contest the election. He denied press reports that his party leader, Col Somkit Sisangkham, will be joining Gen Kriangsak Chamanan's National Democratic Party. He said that his party is already registered with the Interior Ministry. Khlaeo said that he will contest the election in Khon Khen, while Col Somkit will stand in Udon Thani. The SDP will field as many as 39 candidates in the three constituencies of Bangkok, and the rest will be spread out to cover the north, south and northwest, he said. [Excerpts] [BK190557 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Oct 82 p 2]

STOCKPILE OIL ACCORD--The national oil companies of the five ASEAN countries yesterday signed an agreement to stockpile petroleum for emergencies, an informed source said last night. The source would not reveal details of the agreement but said that it would be tabled before the board of directors of the Petroleum Authority of Thailand (PTT) at a meeting chaired by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon this morning. The scheme, known officially as the ASEAN petroleum security reserves, was proposed by Thailand. It was approved at committee meetings held in the Erawan Hotel this week by ASCOPE--a grouping of the five ASEAN national oil companies: PTT, Pertamina of Indonesia, Petromas of Malaysia, the Philippines National Oil Co and the Singapore National Oil Co. The scheme will be discussed at an ASCOPE council meeting in Kuala Lumpur on Friday and Saturday when the minister attached to the prime minister's office, Flt-Lt Suli Mahasantha will represent Thailand. [Text] [BK200157 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Oct 82 p 2]

COMMUNIST INSURGENTS SURRENDER--In the last 46 days, 164 communist insurgents have surrendered to government forces in Bangkok and the provinces, Lt Gen Phak Minakanit, commander of the Second Army Region, said on Sunday. Lt Gen Phak attributed the surrenders to the military's use of political tactics

against the communists. Meanwhile seven communist insurgents, including one woman, have surrendered to the Second Army Region in Sakon Nakhon Province, official sources said yesterday. [Text] [BK190615 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Oct 82 p 2 BK]

BIRTH RATE REDUCTION PLAN--Deputy Health Minister Amnuai Yotsuk said on Sunday that the ministry plans to bring down the country's birth rate to 1.5 percent in the next four years. The ministry's birth-control campaign has been very successful, he said, adding that by the end of last year the birth rate dropped to 1.9 percent. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Oct 82 p 2 BK]

SMUGGLED GOODS--According to the MATUPHUM reporter in Nakhon Phanom, a number of Soviet goods can be seen in such border provinces as Nakhon Phanom, Mukdahan, Nong Khai and Ubon Ratchathani. The goods include cold weather clothing, kitchenware and war weapons. Influential local traders deal in such goods, which have propaganda material printed on their labels. The reporter says the goods are brought into Thailand through smuggling channels, not barter channels. Smuggling is rampant on the Lao islands in the Mekong River, which are located only about 100 meters from the Thai border. The portion of the Mekong River which serves as the Thai-Lao border is about 800 km long and thus is difficult to patrol effectively. According to the reporter, the Soviet domination of Laos has resulted in an influx of Soviet assistance materials to that country and some of these have been smuggled into Thai territory, particularly those which are impractical for use in a tropical climate, such as cold weather clothing, electric blankets, and kitchenware. These items are sold by Lao citizens or officials to traders, who pay for them with clothing used by local people, steam pots for sticky rice, salt and fermented fish. The reporter noted that propaganda on the Soviet brand of communism is printed on the labels on the smuggled goods. He said war weapons, such as M-16's--which is called the "akamilov" in the Soviet language--are smuggled into Thailand, earning Thai traders lucrative profits. These weapons are sold to the communist terrorists, which belong to a new movement which split from the Communist Party of Thailand after the failure of its fourth party congress. [Excerpt] [BK200808 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 12]

MON PEOPLE--Kanchanaburi Deputy Governor Amphan Khlaichang said yesterday he was confident that all the ethnic Mon people who are living in the border area of Sai Yok District would move back into Burma before the August 1983 deadline set by the government. There were about 6,000 Mon, mostly farm labourers, living on about 15,000 rai at the border town of Thung Kangyang of Sai Yok District. The Mon settlement has grown up into a semiautonomous mini state with its own administration, prompting concern among government officials. Amphan said he thought there should be no problem in moving the Mon from the settlement. "We have already informed them of the government deadline and they accepted it," he said. According to Amphan, some of the Mon were already preparing to leave. According to official reports, some of the Mon had also set up a small army, aggravating the situation for the provincial officials. [Text] [BK161250 Bangkok THE WORLD in English 16 Oct 82 p 3]

HONG KONG INVESTMENT--A large number of Hong Kong businessmen have made inquiries about investment opportunities in Thailand following negotiations between China and Britain over the Hong Kong lease. Thai commercial counsellor in Hong Kong, Damrong Waiwong, says that a total of 115 Hong Kong businessmen made inquiries to his office in Hong Kong between April and September this year. This represents a considerable increase in the level of interest compared to the same period of the previous years. Mr Damrong adds that the marked increase in the number of inquiries is part of the result of negotiations over the Hong Kong lease, which is due to expire in 1997. In order to attract more investors from Hong Kong, the cabinet earlier this week set up a special task force chaired by Industry Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. The task force has been assigned to work a package of measures and discuss special incentives to attract Hong Kong investors. [Text] [BK240916 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 24 Oct 82]

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